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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday: cloudy. Temp. 19-26 (66-79). Wednesday, rain. LONDON: Tuesday, rain. Temp. 14-20 (57-68). Wednesday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Tuesday, sunny. Temp. 13-30 (55-86). NEW YORK: Tuesday, sunny. 9 (65-85).

EDITORIAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi 4.50 Dirh. Algeria 3.00 Din. Austria 12 S. Bahrain 0.400 Din. Belgium 23 B.Fr. Cyprus 250 Mills. Denmark 3.75 D.Kr. Dubai 4.50 Dirh. Egypt 50 P. Eire 22 P. Finland 3.00 F.M. France 3 F. Germany 1.50 D.M. Great Britain 20 P. Greece 22 Drs. India Rs. 9. Iran 70 Rials. Israel L822.00. Italy 500 Lire. Jordan 300 Fils. Kenya Shs. 8.00. Kuwait 300 Fils. Lebanon 12.2.75. Libya L.Dns. 0.25. Luxembourg 23 L.Fr. Madeira 27.5 Esc. Malta 22 Cents. Morocco 3.00 Dr. Netherlands 1.75 Fior. Nigeria 70 K. Norway 3.25 N.Kr. Oman 0.425 Rial. Portugal 25 Esc. Qatar 4.00 Riels. Saudi Arabia 3.50 Riels. Spain 50 Pes. Sweden 3.00 S.Kr. Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr. Tunisia 325 Din. Turkey T.L. 15. U.S. Mil (Eur.) $0.35. Yugoslavia 22 D.




Associated Press

...ated Cambodian orphans squat beside a rice bowl, on a hospital bed without a mattress in ...ng Spea. Their picture was taken by a Swiss journalist who visited Cambodia this month.

## ...S. Relief Convoys Drive Food ...o Cambodians at Thai Border

...y Kathleen Teltsch

...ED NATIONS, N.Y. Aug. ...T) — Since late June, truck ... loaded with food have ...iving to a remote area in ... Thailand and delivering ...go into the hands of Cam... who come across the in... border to collect it.

...elief effort, carried out by ... Relief Services, is not a ...ine operation, but the Rev. Charlebois, who planned it, ... felt free until now to talk ...

...peration is politically sensi... involves the Thai and Viet... governments, which have ...easingly strained relations, ... United States. Washington ... provided $300,000 to ex... pand a relief operation that is so far the only one taking Western assistance to the Cambodians, who are threatened with famine.

At least six convoys have been sent. The largest, 10 truckloads of rice, powdered milk, medicine and other emergency supplies worth $40,000, was delivered within the last week.

**'Putting Out Food'**

A UN official with long experience in relief operations said the arrangement was "a little like putting out food for the hungry birds."

According to the Rev. Charlebois, the Cambodians who cross the border to the tracks are emaciated. He said that relief aides with extensive experience in Indochina consider the Cambodians to be in poorer physical condition than the people that those aides cared for during the worst years of the Vietnam War.

The Rev. Charlebois, 48, of Gary, Ind., said there seemed to be ample evidence to support estimates that starvation threatens as many as 2.25 million Cambodians. The estimates were made public recently by an aid team from the UN Children's Fund and the Red Cross. The team is visiting Cambodia in the hope that the government will permit it to mount a first-aid operation inside the country.

The priest was unstinting, during an interview, in giving credit to persons who helped make the operation possible. It was a distinctly ecumenical affair, he observed at the aid agency's headquarters here, sitting amid personal mementos of 12 years in the Indochina war zone, including photographs of the camps where Catholic Relief Services operated rural clinics and kitchens to feed the hungry. The relief workers were among the last foreigners to leave in 1975 when the U.S.-backed administration of Premier Lon Nol was overthrown by the Khmer Rouge insurgents.

**Help From Officials**

The Rev. Charlebois was expansive in praising help from by Morton Abramowitz, the U.S. ambassador in Bangkok, and Christian Holmes of the Agency for International Development in Washington, who speeded the freeing of U.S. funds through a thicket of legalistic restrictions. "Both deserve to be canonized, no irreverence intended," the priest said. The U.S. government is prohibited by law from giving direct assistance to Cambodia, although the Carter administration is reviewing the legislation to enable relief operations to start inside Cambodia.

The aid operation has been con...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## ...mbodia Says Vietnam Intends ...ventual Withdrawal of Forces

*From Agency Dispatches*

...GKOK, Aug. 13 — Cambo... today that Vietnam would ...w its forces as soon as they ...minated all remnants of the ...regime of Pol Pot, and as ... a threat from China was ...red to have passed.

...oadcast statement, attribu... Cambodian President Heng ... said that an agreement had ...ached between Cambodia ...ietnam. The date of the ...nt was not given.

...statement added that the ...ent meant Vietnamese ...ould ultimately leave Cam... Vietnam had pulled out of ...ia in the past after defeat... French and the Americans, ...ment commented.

...d that the Cambodian gov... was deeply grateful to the ...ese Army and people for ... Cambodians from the geno... of the Pol Pot regime.

Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan today expressed doubt that Vietnamese troops would withdraw from Cambodia in the near future. "I can't believe it," he said.

U.S. Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., conferred here with Gen. Kriangsak after arriving back from Hanoi yesterday with a congressional delegation. He quoted Hanoi leaders as saying that Vietnam would stay in Cambodia as long as it perceived a threat from China, but that there was an intention ultimately to withdraw. The Vietnamese denied any long-term goal of an Indochinese federation dominated by Hanoi, Rep. Wolff said.

On the problem of piracy in the Gulf of Siam, which has harassed boat refugees from Vietnam, Gen. Kriangsak said that the Thai Navy lacked patrol boats. "If any country is willing to give us some patrol boats, we will do the patrolling to save the boat people," he said.

*Charges Brutality*

## U.S. Sues Police In Philadelphia

*From Agency Dispatches*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — The Justice Department, in a sweeping civil rights lawsuit it filed today in Philadelphia district court, accused the police force of that city of engaging in systematic and widespread brutality.

The lawsuit, according to senior department officials, charges the police with violating the civil rights of virtually every racial and ethnic group in Philadelphia, and singles out blacks and Hispanics as specific targets of the alleged brutality.

The scope of the lawsuit is unprecedented, according to Justice Department sources; it is the first time that the federal government has charged an entire police force with brutality, and it is the first time that such a lawsuit has made the charge of indiscriminate brutality.

To underline the importance of the lawsuit, Attorney General Griffin Bell signed the complaint, on Friday. The attorney general rarely signs individual complaints.

The lawsuit seeks a court order forbidding the city of Philadelphia, Mayor Frank Rizzo and the police department from engaging in brutal behavior. If Philadelphia fails to comply, the U.S. government threatens to cut off funds to the city.

"I'm ready to tell them they can stick it," Mr. Rizzo said, adding that the amount of money involved was no more than $4 million a year. "We're going to fight this all the way. I tell you, I've read the whole suit and it's complete hogwash. No doubt nothing will occur because of it. Nobody, but nobody, is going to take advantage of this great police department."

The lawsuit stems from an eight-month Justice Department investigation of allegations of police brutality in Philadelphia. Mr. Bell ordered the investigation last year after a shootout between police and a radical group called Move.

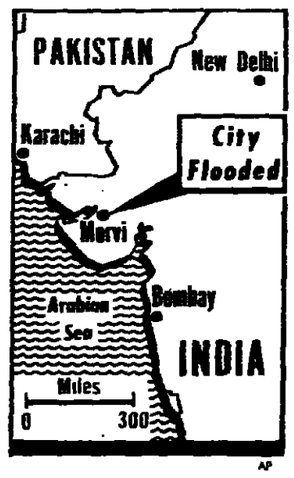
Mr. Rizzo, who was a career policeman and police commissioner before his election, has sworn under oath that there is no police brutality in Philadelphia. The present commissioner, Mr. O'Neill, has called abuse of citizens by police officers "a minuscule problem.

**Panel's Criticism**

But a bipartisan subcommittee on crime of the Pennsylvania House blamed both men for "police lawlessness" that it said sometimes reached the point of "homicidal violence." And George Parry, head of the district attorney's police abuse unit, said last spring that the mayor and the commissioner "have let it be known to one and all that policemen who use deadly force will not be punished."

Since the start of Mr. Rizzo's term eight years ago, local newspapers have reported numerous allegations of brutality by police — of people being pulled from cars and beaten unconscious; of unarmed teen-agers being shot in the back and killed as they fled police officers; of a man being shot and killed while handcuffed; of policemen being found guilty of criminal assault, then being cleared by the department and permitted to remain on active duty.

"I've been through this and I've walked this path many times," Mr. Rizzo said. "I feel a lot closer to this . . . because I served and came through the ranks of the greatest police department in the United States."




AP

## *Rising Toll Feared in India Flood*

*From Agency Dispatches*

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 — The death toll in Saturday's dam disaster in northwestern India was today estimated at between 1,000 and 10,000.

The Indian News Agency, reporting from the Gujarat state capital of Ahmadabad, 300 miles north of Bombay, quoted an official as saying that at least 500 to 1,000 people were feared to have died in the city of Morvi and a village situated downstream from the Machhu dam.

But the newspaper Indian Express put the casualty toll much higher.

"Reports from our correspondent and from other nearby centers unofficially put the death toll at 5,000," the Express said. Another news agency, United News of India (UNI), said unofficial estimates put the toll as high as 10,000.

Newsmen who reached the flooded area by wading through shoulder-deep water reported that Morvi, with a population of 60,000, "looks a ghost city" and is "stinking with decomposing bodies."

After 20.6 inches of rain fell in 24 hours, the monsoon-swollen Machhu River flowed over one dam and broke through another made of brick and earth, triggering a flash flood that cascaded as high as 18 feet, reports said.

A Morvi survivor told UNI that the water covered houses and then quickly receded.

"I rushed into my house only to find that the water-wall was following me," said Harjivanbhai Patel, an engineering student. "I hastily collected my family members and climbed to the roof."

The water rapidly filled up to the ceiling level, he added.

Army troops searched for stranded inhabitants of nearby villages. A helicopter spotted some survivors clinging to trees near Maliya village where food packets were dropped.

Prime Minister Charan Singh sent Agriculture Minister Brahm Perkash to the scene and allocated the equivalent of $94,000 for emergency relief measures.

Textile workers in Ahmadabad, the state capital and industrial center, announced they would work on Independence Day Wednesday and donate their earnings to the state's flood relief fund.

• In India, catastrophes are much too common to rate as news, editors say. Page 2.

### India Cholera Kills 215

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (AP) — At least 215 persons have died in a weeklong cholera epidemic in the eastern Indian state of Bihar, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

## Iran Militants March, Back Code on Press

*From Agency Dispatches*

TEHRAN, Aug. 13 — Tens of thousands of Moslem militants brandishing knives and sticks demonstrated today in central Tehran to counter protests yesterday against press restrictions. The demonstrations yesterday were the biggest against the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Bursts of gunfire were heard today near Tehran University and in several other parts of the capital. They were believed to be revolutionary guards firing in the air to try to restore order.

The Moslem mobs today ransacked the Marxist Fedayeen guerilla headquarters, a library and the school of law at Tehran University, and attacked the headquarters of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party and the pro-Moscow Tudeh (Communist) Party.

**4 Injured**

Four members of the Fedayeen were reported injured; Fedayeen members fled the buildings and escaped on motorcycles. Militants shouting "Death to atheist communism" tore up files and films and burned books and documents in the parking lot outside the guerrilla headquarters, formerly the offices of the shah's SAVAK secret police. A raiders said that the attack was "in revenge for their march yesterday."

At the university, the Islamic zealots ran through the law school, tearing down posters and notices. Books were torn and strewn outside the nearby library.

The extremists also beat two women they thought had taken part in the march yesterday. About 50 militants pounced on the two women, who were not wearing the traditional veil. They were saved by a Moslem clergyman, who climbed over the shoulders of the militants and threw himself on the women. "What sort of Moslems attack innocent women?" he yelled.

During the march yesterday, by an estimated 100,000 demonstrators, about 2,000 Khomeini supporters attacked the marchers with bricks and stones. As many as 300 persons were reported injured. A Western woman journalist was beaten and her audio equipment was taken by a group of men who chased her, shouting, "You filthy imperialist journalists."

A leader of the demonstration yesterday read a resolution outside Premier Mehdi Bazargan's office

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## *U.S. Says Young Met Accidentally With PLO Aide*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, met last month with an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the State Department said today.

Spokesman Thomas Reston described it as an accidental meeting. He said Mr. Young exchanged "social amenities" for 15 minutes with Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO observer at the United Nations, and left as soon as it was convenient. Mr. Reston said it was not a negotiating session.

The meeting, on July 23 in New York, was at the home of Abdala Yaccoub Bishara, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United Nations. At the time, the Security Council was considering proposals on Palestinian rights.

Mr. Bishara invited Mr. Young and his son, Andrew Jr., without telling the U.S. representative that Mr. Terzi would be present, Mr. Reston said. When he found Mr. Terzi, Mr. Reston said, Mr. Young behaved in accord with U.S. policy toward the PLO. That policy forecloses recognition of or negotiations with the PLO unless it accepts Israel's right to exist.

*Warns of Arms Race*

## Moscow Sees Senate Approving SALT-2

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (NYT) — The Senate debate on the Soviet-U.S. arms treaty is not yet over, but the Kremlin leadership now believes the treaty will be ratified without unacceptable amendments this fall, judging by what Soviet insiders and the official press are saying.

Because the price of ratification is higher U.S. military spending, however, the Soviet attitude is nearly as aggressive as it would be if the treaty were heading for rejection. A major propaganda campaign against a new round in the arms race has begun, along with a concerted effort to drive a wedge between the United States and its European allies before the next arms negotiations get under way.

In the Soviet view, opponents of the treaty in the Senate debate so far have been unable to marshal convincing arguments against it. Probably because of this assessment, Soviet leaders have made no more warnings against Senate amendments since Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko did so and caused outrage in Washington at the end of June.

In private conversations, Soviet insiders now say their government would probably have no objection to "reservations" and "understandings" like those proposed by Sens. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., to overcome all but hard-line opposition to the treaty.

**Backfire Bomber**

One of these "reservations" would assert that Soviet commitments not to increase production of the Backfire bomber or give it intercontinental range should be just as legally binding as the treaty. Another would stipulate the same binding force for the 43 pages of "agreed statements and common understandings" that are appended to the text.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made the commitment on the Backfire bomber personally during his talks with President Carter in Vienna in June, and both men signed the agreed statements and common understandings as well as the treaty. So of course they are binding, Soviet officials say.

Two "understandings" proposed by Sens. Church and Javits would say explicitly that the treaty does not prevent the United States from helping allies modernize their conventional and nuclear forces, and that the treaty protocol restricting land- and sea-based Cruise missiles could be extended beyond its Dec. 31, 1981, expiration only if two-thirds of the Senate consented.

Here again, Soviet informants in a position to know say that there could be no objection to transfer of new technologies to the allies, so long as the treaty article proscribing circumvention were not violated. As for extending the protocol, the expiration date is the expiration date, as Mr. Gromyko has told visiting U.S. senators on at least one occasion.

Some senators are still talking about more substantive changes. If such amendments are adopted, Soviet officials suggest privately, they would counter with their own demands — say, to include limits on U.S. missiles and planes in Europe, although these are currently excluded from the treaty. But the Russians do not believe this will happen.

**'Spirit' of Treaty**

While ratification of the treaty will avert the grave damage to East-West relations that rejection would cause, Senate approval coupled with an increase in military spend-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## *Magnetic Tissue Found in Pigeons May Explain Navigational Ability*

BOSTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — A tiny bit of iron-rich tissue found in the heads of pigeons may help explain how the birds find home, it was reported yesterday.

The pigeons studied had the same magnetic substance that has been found in bees, which also are known for their navigational abilities, scientists said.

The tissue was discovered by Prof. Charles Walcott, a biologist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, who has been working with pigeons in Lincoln, Mass. "I think this is a major step forward," Prof. Walcott said in an interview with the Boston Sunday Globe. "We now at least have some place to look."

"The main question, of course, and which we don't have any idea about, is whether this magnetic tissue has anything to do with the magnetic sensitivity the pigeons have. We can't prove that. But since nobody even had had a clue about where to start before this, it seems like a likely place to start," he said.

Experiments indicate pigeons use the earth's magnetic field for navigation, although on clear days, they apparently use the sun instead.

Prof. Walcott said the tissue he found is highly magnetic and less than one-square millimeter in size. It is outside the brain near the back of the birds' eye sockets. He said it is served by nerve endings, but he does not yet know whether it is involved in the birds' directional system.

He said the tissue is believed to contain magnetite, a highly magnetic mineral often called lodestone, which has also been found in honey bees.

The Sunday Globe quoted Cornell University bird navigation specialist Melvin Kreithen as saying of the discovery: "It's the first magnetic thing ever found in a bird. Whether it's important is not known yet, but it will be important if we find it's part of the nervous system."

## *Tito Fights to Keep Nonaligned Neutral*

By Louis B. Fleming

...ELGRADE, Aug. 13 — Presi... Tito was on the pier at ...ni, his favorite retreat, for a ...onal farewell to a visiting ...eman.

...lbert Rene, president of the ...chelles, was going home. Nev...ind that the nation he leads ... a population of only 59,000 ...ull honors were accorded to ...

"It's a vote," a diplomat here ...mented. And in Havana eve... vote will count.

...Marshal Tito, at 87, is engaged ... global lobbying mission to ... the nonaligned movement ...helped found from what he ...ns to perceive as a takeover ...by the Soviet Union.

...he ultimate test will come the ... week in September when the ...h summit conference of the ...naligned nations convenes in ...a under the chairmanship of ...mier Fidel Castro.

**Castro's Argument**

...he central question in Havan... and the matter that preoccu... Marshal Tito, is whether the ...l document will preserve the ...cept of nonalignment as it ...been or whether it will accept ...Cuban argument that the no...gned have a "natural alliance with the Socialist community," shorthand for saying that they have a special relationship with Moscow.

Marshal Tito has made it clear that he wants the movement to remain free from blocs and ideologies.

There are 86 members of the nonaligned movement. Six more, including Nicaragua, are expected to receive approval in Havana.

As the last surviving founder of the movement, Marshal Tito appears to be dedicating most of his time to preparations for Havana. He plans to be there personally, and by all accounts he is in good shape for the encounter.

For the Yugoslav leader, it is a question of defending the legacy he started with the first nonaligned summit conference here in Belgrade 18 years ago. He has made three extensive trips abroad in recent months, to the Soviet Union, to Iraq, Syria, Kuwait and Jordan, and to Algeria, Libya and Malta.

In addition, he has dispatched Yugoslav officials to Southeast Asia and Africa. And he has received a constant stream of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press

President Tito, who is gathering forces to keep nonaligned movement neutral when it convenes in Havana in September.

*Despite Pledge to Seek NATO Entry*

## Spain to Attend Nonaligned Conference

By Tom Burns

MADRID, Aug. 13 (WP) — Spain — which has pledged to seek entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — has announced that it will be present for the first time at a nonaligned nations conference. The government, according to Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, will send an observer to the conference, which is due to start in Havana in two weeks.

Mr. Oreja announced this departure in Spanish foreign policy today on his return from Latin America. He had accompanied Premier Adolfo Suarez on a 10-day tour to Brazil, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic.

Both the premier and Mr. Oreja have repeatedly stated that the ruling Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) government would seek entry to NATO, despite the strong antipathy to the Atlantic alliance voiced by the Socialist and Communist opposition. At its national congress last October, the UCD party overwhelmingly voted in favor of NATO entry.

The Havana conference, due to start Aug. 28 with heads of state attending the final sessions during the first week of September, is expected to take a strong anti-U.S. line.

Observers believe that the original nonaligned neutralist policy has shifted toward an increasingly pro-Moscow stand. That, at least, was the trend at the previous conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1976.

Spanish Foreign Ministry sources said the government had accepted an invitation to the meeting because it wished to be present at discussions concerning the disputed Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony; the Canary Islands, and Equatorial Guinea, another former colony, where on Aug. 3 dictator Francisco Macias Nguema was overthrown in a military coup.

The sources said that Mr. Oreja or the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Carlos Robles Piquer, could be present at the meeting as invited guests. They stressed that attendance at Havana did not alter the NATO commitment and pointed out that Portugal, a NATO member, was present at the Sri Lanka conference and would send a delegation to Havana.

The conservative ABC newspaper, however, said that the decision to attend the Havana conference had caused dissent within the government and had apparently distressed U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

### 7 Nations to Hold Paris Energy Summit

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (UPI) — A seven-nation energy meeting will be held in Paris in late September to find ways of curbing energy consumption and finding alternative sources of energy, government sources said today.

The sources said the meeting has been proposed by France and that the seven industrial nations who took part in the Tokyo summit will review progress they have made since late June. The seven are the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, and Japan.

*Shot in Legs, Back*

# Iraqi Envoy to Beirut Hurt As Gunmen Ambush Auto

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The Iraqi ambassador to Lebanon, Abdel Hussein Muslem, was wounded today when unidentified men fired at his car with a machine gun as he drove up to his embassy on Beirut's seaside highway.

Beirut's state-owned radio said that Mr. Muslem, his driver and his bodyguard were wounded in the ambush, 100 yards from the embassy.

Mr. Muslem was shot in the back and legs.

Beirut radio said that the gunmen fired a rocket-propelled grenade at Mr. Muslem's car as it approached the Iraqi Embassy building. Then they riddled the car with machine-gun fire, the radio said.

Mr. Muslem, in his late 30s, had been named ambassador this year.

**Immediate Probe**

Police and security officials began an immediate investigation into the shooting, which came less than 24 hours after a vehement verbal attack against the Iraqi regime by a senior aide to Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader.

Abu Saleh, who is generally believed to represent the left wing in the el-Fatah guerrilla group, blamed Iraq for the killing of a Palestinian journalist in Beirut 40 days ago.

Mr. Saleh also criticized the Baghdad regime for the execution earlier this month of 21 top Iraqi government and Baath Party officials.

"They [the Iraqis] murdered many of their own comrades," Mr. Saleh said at a rally in Beirut yesterday. "We condemn these killings because we in the Palestinian revolution appreciate the value of human life. . . By killing their own comrades, they are actually killing the independence of their country."

# *Moscow Sees Ratification*

(Continued from Page 1)

ing would be "counter to the spirit of the treaty," a Soviet insider said.

The Carter administration has proposed stationing in Europe 200 to 600 medium-range, nuclear-tipped ballistic and Cruise missiles capable of reaching Soviet targets, to counter the nuclear threat of SS-20 medium-range missiles recently deployed in the western Soviet Union. This proposal has already sparked opposition and debate in West Germany, where most of the missiles would be stationed. The Russians have begun moving to exploit this.

Nikolai Portugalov, an official of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee staff, called on Europeans in a newspaper article last week to oppose the U.S. plans. In his analysis, the Soviet Union had been forced to build up "medium-range systems in its defensive potential" — the SS-20s — only because the Americans refused to include their nuclear bombers and missiles in Europe in earlier strategic negotiations. Europe, he warned, was being made into an American nuclear hostage.

The United States and the Soviet Union agreed in Vienna that the next round of arms talks would have to include the Europeans as well as the two superpowers. A third arms treaty, both sides agreed, should be negotiated well before the expiration date of the one now being debated — Dec. 31, 1985.

The treaty and the debate over it in the United States have changed the point of departure for these future talks, however. The last talks began in an atmosphere of euphoria after the 1972 Brezhnev-Nixon summit and the signature of the first arms limitation treaty. This time, distrust and suspicion have set in before the talks begin.

er article last week to oppose the American plans. In his analys

**Turkish-U.S. Talks**

ANKARA, Aug. 13 (Reuters) — After a six-week break, Turkey and the United States resumed talks on Friday on the future of U.S. military bases in Turkey, U.S. Embassy sources said today.

A provisional one-year agreement on the bases, which could be used to check whether the Soviet Union respects the terms of SALT-2, will expire on Oct. 9.

# *Carter Demands Explanation of Food Price Rise*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — President Carter told food industry executives today that he was particularly disturbed that grocery store prices have climbed rapidly while farm prices are dropping.

The president summoned to the White House the managers of some of the nation's leading food chains and told them he expected an explanation of the increased prices.

The meeting was the first semi-public session in recent months in which Mr. Carter has placed himself at the center of the admininistration's effort to tackle inflation, and he made clear to the food middlemen and retailers that he was concerned about the cost of food.

Food prices are a potentially volatile political issue, with farmers facing falling prices while consumers are being charged increasingly higher costs.

Mr. Carter said the difference between the prices paid to farmers and the cost of food in supermarkets had in some cases reached an extraordinary level.

COMING IN SEPTEMBER

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Tens of thousands of demonstrators march in Tehran Monday to support the government's closing of a newspaper in the capital. The march was in response to one yesterday in Tehran in which 100,000 protested the regime's new press strictures.

Associated Press

# *Militants March in Iran, Back Restrictions on Press*

(Continued from Page 1)

condemning the press code, which prohibits publication of criticism of Ayatollah Khomeini and his Islamic leadership. The protesters also denounced the closing last Tuesday of the newspaper Ayandegan and demanded the release of its staff members who were arrested. The chief Islamic prosecutor closed the paper after accusing it of taking a "continuous critical line" against the revolution.

There was a report today that a warrant is being put out for the arrest of leading human-rights activist and lawyer, Heday Matine-Daftary, whose National Democratic Front organized yesterday's march. Mr. Matine-Daftary is a grandson of the late nationalist Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh.

Meanwhile, the regime today issued a 14-article code that makes formal earlier pronouncements that foreign correspondents will be subject to stringent press rules and will be subject to expulsion if these rules are violated. Two reporters from the United States already have been expelled for what the government considered distorted reporting.

The Ministry of National Guidance said that foreign journalists will be "held responsible for any article that is against the Islamic revolution in Iran and the government and the people of Iran, published in their publications," and "will be liable for prosecution.

"If articles biased against Iran or against the laws and regulations of Iran are carried by the foreign mass media, the reporter or representative of the offending publication will be warned for the first offense, and if the same offense is repeated again, the reporter will be deported and his press card will be canceled," the regulations state.

Foreign correspondents will only be permitted to have interviews and meetings with Iranian officials "in the presence of guides provided by the Ministry of National Guidance" or special representatives approved by the ministry. Government officials are prohibited from giving interviews to foreign journalists who do not have ministry press cards "which will be valid for three months." New arrivals will have to sign a document that states they will report only the truth and will not fabricate news or rumors.

In other developments today:

• Interior Minister Hashem Sabaghian announced that the newly elected national assembly that will draw up a new Iranian constitution will convene next Sunday.

• A firing squad executed the former police chief of the southern port of Khorramshahr, Col. Mohammed Hadi Ahmadi, after a revolutionary court convicted him of ordering troops to fire on anti-shah demonstrators during the revolution.

At the U.S. Embassy, revolutionary guards who evicted Moslem militiamen from the compound yesterday remained posted there today. A U.S. Embassy source said he understood that the guards would remain only temporarily. The U.S. Embassy is the only foreign diplomatic mission with Iranian forces inside its compound.

The guards disarmed the militiamen and detained them for questioning at their headquarters in response to a Foreign Ministry directive to evict them from the compound.

A spokesman for the Central Revolutionary Committee of Tehran said Monday that Haj Mashallah, the leader of the militia, had been charged with receiving kickbacks from Iranians who bought "cheap" cars abandoned by Americans inside the compound. Western sources had said yesterday that that the militiamen had been suspected of stealing liquor from the embassy and selling it on the black market.

The revolutionary committee spokesman said that Mr. Mashallah had been allowed to remain free upon personal guarantees of guards, and that his case will be taken up soon by the prosecutor general.

*Fearing a Soviet Takeover*

# Tito Fights to Keep Nonaligned Neutral

(Continued from Page 1)

government leaders, including in recent days Sekou Toure of Guinea and, just before he resigned as prime minister, Moranji Desai of India. He has received so many, in fact, that two Foreign Ministry officials confessed they could not begin to remember all the names.

**Encouraged**

The results have been mixed, but the Yugoslavs appear to be encouraged by some developments.

For one thing, the silent majority is stirring. Nations that have rarely played a part in the leadership of the nonaligned movement have been actively joining negotiations designed to block any significant shift of policy.

For another thing, a movement to boycott the Havana conference, born here last July at a foreign ministers' meeting as a result of the outrage felt by Somalia and others regarding Cuban military activity in Africa, has waned.

Marshal Tito wants no one — especially the moderates — to stay home, according to informed sources here.

And things went well, as far as the Yugoslavs were concerned, at the key preparatory meeting in June of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Nevertheless, there are still causes for concern.

**Draft of Declaration**

As is customary for the host nation, Cuba has circulated a draft of a proposed final conference declaration. Critics see it as a new effort to push the Soviet line. But they give Cuba credit for circulating the draft earlier than at any of the five previous summit conferences, allowing plenty of time for negotiating changes.

The document was given to the Yugoslavs early last month.

Also, the political climate for Cuba seems to be more favorable. The criticism of the Cuban military role in Africa has died down in nonaligned circles.

One nonaligned diplomat here disputed the accusation that Cuba is simply the proxy of the Soviet Union in the movement.

"Perhaps that is too simple an explanation," he said. "We must not overlook how Cuba must feel — threatened, isolated only 80 miles from the United States, the object of an embargo, with the U.S. Guantanamo Base on part of the island, forced to be totally dependent on the Soviet Union, almost required at least to give lip service to the Soviet position."

**Some Dissatisfied**

Still, some of the nonaligned countries remain dissatisfied with the rules governing the way the conference is to reach its decisions by consensus.

"There is real concern about the possibility of manipulation of the conference by the Cubans, who will be presiding," a diplomat said.

If nonaligned moderates were satisfied with the Colombo decisions last month, the United States was not. The final communique repeatedly and harshly criticized U.S. policy, particularly in the Middle East, but also in Latin America and the Indian Ocean, while only occasionally suggesting — never by name — that the Soviet Union could behave with more restraint.

Some nonaligned moderates are understood to have accepted the strong language on U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East as the price for avoiding a showdown in Colombo on moves by the rejectionist Arab states to suspend Egypt's membership. The move against Egypt has now been deferred to the Havana conference.

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# *Relief Trucks Drive Food To Cambodians at Border*

(Continued from Page 1)

ducted entirely on the Thai side of the border. The Rev. Charlebois said that he had "overwhelming" cooperation from the Buddhist authorities and population. He underscored that the operation's sole aim was to get food to the starving, indicating that the relief workers were not inquiring into the political loyalties of the persons they helped.

Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan has acknowledged publicly that he agreed to the aid mission only after Hanoi approved it, and on the condition that the supplies were not diverted to the fighting forces of either side in the Cambodian strife.

**Famine Evidence**

The Rev. Charlebois said that he was not surprised that a famine developed in Cambodia, because refugees reaching Thailand had been telling of acute shortages of food. Their stories were not given sufficient credibility at first, he remarked.

The Thais, burdened by the unending influx of Indochinese refugees, pushed thousands back across the Cambodian border in June; many of those refugees lost their lives in the heavily mined frontier area. When the first three-truck convoy carrying supplies reached them on June 28, many had been without food for days, subsisting on leaves and roots.

The Rev. Charlebois said that the Thais cleared mines from the border areas to make it possible for the Cambodians to come across and carry back the supplies on their backs. The convoys are supervised by the U.S. Embassy and the Catholic aid agency.

Although Thai authorities have been fully cooperative, he worries that ill feeling could develop if it appeared that the Cambodians became the focus of a huge aid program. Consequently, he hopes that aid can be increased to the Thais as well.

**Hanoi Refugee Plan**

BANGKOK, Aug. 13 (AP) — Vietnamese officials have told visiting U.S. congressmen that they plan to let 10,000 refugees leave legally each month, so as to help control the exodus.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., who led a 12-member delegation that arrived here yesterday, told Premier Kriangsak the Vietnamese felt that unless about 10,000 people a month are allowed to leave in an organized exodus, it will be impossible to stem the flow of refugees. Hanoi said it did not have the resources to stop all those trying to flee by boat, Rep. Wolff reported.

Members of another U.S. congressional delegation that visited Hanoi last week said they were told that the Vietnamese government had arrested about 4,000 persons caught trying to escape, and had executed some of them.

Rep. Wolff, talking to reporters after his meeting with Gen. Kriangsak, said he felt his delegation's talks in Hanoi had broken "some significant new ground." He said they got a promise of full cooperation in gathering information about 2,800 Americans still listed as missing in action in Vietnam and Laos.

He said Vietnam agreed to negotiate with the United States on the three main obstacles to the establishment of diplomatic ties — the refugees, Vietnam's presence in Cambodia, and the missing Americans. "These three issues are not preconditions . . . but obstacles that remain to be solved," Rep. Wolff said.

Rep. James Scheuer, another New York Democrat in Rep. Wolff's group, called for the establishment of relations with Hanoi "now, today or tonight." He said relations would be a "clear advantage" for the United States, by "cutting down the Soviet influence in Indochina" and making the Vietnamese "less neurotic" about the threat from China. Rep. Wolff commented that this statement did not represent the view of the entire delegation.

# Navy Pilot Dies In U.S. Crash

RIDGECREST, Calif., Aug. 13 (UPI) — The pilot of a Navy F-86 jetfighter crashed to his death today as he steered his diving plane clear of a school and a housing development, witnesses said.

Witnesses said the plane swooped past the school where summer classes were under way. After passing the school at an altitude of about 50 feet, the pilot, Lt. Cmdr. Theodore Faller, 36, of Miami, veered the aircraft away from a housing development and crashed in the desert about 250 feet from the nearest home.

Witnesses said Cmdr. Faller "blew" the canopy in preparation to eject, but he apparently decided to stay with the plane to guide it away from the school and other occupied buildings. Cmdr. Faller lived with his wife and two children.

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# *Ulster Radicals Warn of Renewal Of Military Role*

BELFAST, Aug. 13 (AP) — The Ulster Defense Association, biggest of Northern Ireland's Protestant street armies, threatened today to resume its paramilitary role, claiming the British Army has failed to crack down on the IRA.

The UDA, which boasts it can field 10,000 men, issued the warning following a storm of Protestant anger at the army's decision not to react to the IRA's show of strength yesterday, when IRA gunmen openly paraded in Belfast in opposition to British rule.

The UDA was formed seven years ago to combat IRA guerrillas but it abandoned military action three years ago to concentrate on a political campaign.

The IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic. Ulster's Protestant majority wants to remain under the British crown.

# *Israelis Strike Over Food Rise*

TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The bulk of Israel's labor force staged a two-hour strike today to protest a 50-percent increase in the price of basic commodities.

Histadrut, the trade union federation affiliated with the opposition Labor Party, called the strike yesterday following a surprise announcement of a government decision to slash food subsidies as a means of braking inflation.

Economists forecast a 3.5-percent increase in the cost of living because of the higher grocery prices for dairy products, bread and cooking oil. Histadrut is pressing the government to pay a cost-of-living increase to workers immediately instead of waiting until Oct. 1, when a salary hike is scheduled.

**Turkey Mine Blast Kills 6**

ANKARA, Aug. 13 (AP) — Six workers were killed and five were wounded in a gas explosion at a coal mine in Eregli, a Turkish coal producing region on the Black Sea coast, officials said today.

*Too Common for News*

# *Local Press Buries India Catastrophe*

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 — The headline, tucked inconspicuously into a lower corner of the newspaper's front page, could easily have been overlooked.

"Five Million People Hit by Floods," it said. Below it, a brief article matter-of-factly ticked off the statistics of devastation in northeastern India, which in any other country would have been news of primary importance.

The offhand treatment of such a disaster is not unusual here. Floods, cyclones, droughts and other natural calamities are as common as winter snow in the American Midwest.

"Natural disasters are nothing unusual here, and the definition of news is something that's new," Sachchi Sahay, editor of India's national daily, the Statesman, said. "In a newsman's mind, floods just aren't news."

**Largely Unnoticed**

The result of this attitude is that many of the world's worst natural disasters, in terms of lives and damage, pass largely unnoticed in the world press and cause only mild interest within India itself.

One Indian disaster that did attract international attention was a cyclone and subsequent tidal wave that hit the southeast coastal state of Andhra Pradesh in November, 1977, claiming nearly 10,000 lives.

A foreign newsman who was in India at the time explained that the catastrophe received as much coverage as it did only because "there wasn't much else going on at the time."

India's natural disaster season usually begins in May, when heavy rains start falling in the northeast states of Assam and Meghalaya. By late November, when the last cyclone spends itself off the east coast, thousands have been killed and hundreds of millions of dollars in damage has been caused.

Of all India's natural disasters, floods are the most common. They occur throughout the country but they affect mainly the populous northern and northeastern sectors, where heavy rains combine with runoff from the Himalayas.

**500 Inches of Rain**

The town of Cherrapunji in Assam averages about 500 inches of rain a year. These rains swell the giant Brahmaputra River and its tributaries, causing extensive damage and loss of life.

"Flooding usually begins in the Brahmaputra Valley, and during the course of the year much of the Gangetic Plain is affected too," Pritam Singh, who heads the flood section of India's Central Water Commission, said. "It is a cycle that has been going on for centuries."

Because northern India is one of the world's most densely-populated areas, virtually every flood becomes a killer. In 1977, the latest year for official statistics, 9,848 persons perished in floods. In each of the last 26 years, flood damage has averaged more than $300 million.

Just Saturday a dam burst above the northwestern city of Morvi, causing an estimated 1,000 to 10,000 deaths.

So common is the problem that the Central Water Commission publishes a "Weekly Flood News Letter," which details in 10 to 15 pages the current week's disasters.

"We start publishing it with the first wave of floods in May, and there is usually enough to keep it going through early October," Mr. Singh said.

The current issue provides de-

tails of floods in seven of Ind states. In the northeast st Bihar, Agriculture Minister narain Yadav estimated crop age at $375 million.

**1,000 Villages Hit**

In the northwest star Rajasthan, where flooding is ly less of a problem, estima damage were still sketchy, bu than 1,000 villages had be and the official death toll st 238 with 231 missing and pre dead. Unofficial estimates p number of deaths in the thou

"We had 28 inches of ra little more than a day," Na Singh Bhata, a victim of the in Rajasthan, said. "Sudden erything was under water."

Mr. Bhata, 36, who owns acre farm near the city of Jo said he had lost his entire crop, estimated to be $12,000. But he said he cons himself lucky.

"My farm is still there anc no relatives," he said. "For n will take five to 10 years to ge places back to normal."

Like most disasters, this o received scant attention. "Th phasis on human life is gre countries with smaller p tions," Mr. Bhata said. "We t be callous about this kind of Maybe we'd have gotten m tention if there hadn't been a cal crisis going on."

The lack of attention ter minimize political pressur mounting any serious relief tion. And many victims feel toward what they perceive a ernment insensitivity to plight.

© Los Angeles Times

# *East Germa Commemora Berlin Wal*

BERLIN, Aug 13 (Reute East Germany said today its construction of the 1 wall, which began 18 year today, had furthered the of peace and detente.

The official Communist daily Neues Deutschland s an editorial marking the versary that the wall had t the agreements between Germany and the Soviet b the early 1970s. "What w cured on that Aug. 13 th military strength was anc in these agreements acc to international law," the said.

In West Germany, the versary was marked by g condemnation. "The mon of bandage is a permanen pression of the helplessnes insecurity of a system whic denies its citizens elemc human rights like freedo movement and opinion," eign Minister Hans-Di Genscher said.

# Salisbury Awa Invitation for London Meeti

SALISBURY, Aug. 13 (AF formal British invitation t babwe Rhodesian Prime M Abel Muzorewa to attend monwealth-proposed peace with guerrilla leaders in L next month is expected lat week, a Salisbury gove spokesman said today.

Earlier, a government spol had been quoted as sayir Britain had invited I Muzorewa's government to party conference on the fu the country. But a British here said that no formal in had yet been made.

The government spokesm it was expected that British Derek Day, who conferre Bishop Muzorewa this m would visit him again la week in connection with an tion to a conference in L next month on constit issues.

The spokesman said Mr. formed the bishop "of disc that had taken place in L during the last few days

# *Pope May Visit Harlem During New York Trip*

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT) — Roman Catholic Church officials in New York City and the Vatican are discussing a program under which Pope John Paul II would visit with some of the city's poorest residents as well as greet people at Shea and Yankee Stadiums during a stay of about 24 hours here in October.

The pope last month accepted an invitation by Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, to address the General Assembly on Oct. 2. The papal trip to the United States has been stretched into a visit of nearly a week. His tentative itinerary includes stops in Chicago, Baltimore and Washington, and possibly Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit.

The schedule being discussed by officials of the Archdiocese of New York would include a welcoming stop at Shea Stadium after the pope arrived at Kennedy International Airport on Oct. 2. From there, he would go to St. Patrick's Cathedral to celebrate Mass, followed by a visit to the United Nations for his address. A Mass at Yankee Stadium that night also is included in the proposed schedule.

The next morning, the pope would make an appearance at a park in Harlem or the South Bronx to meet with residents. Finally, the plan calls for the pope to make a speech in Battery Park before leaving the city.

**8 Die in Roof Collapse**

ROSEMONT, Ill., Aug. 13 (UPI) — The roof of a stadium under construction collapsed today, killing at least eight workers and injuring 12 persons inside, authorities said.

# Moscow Quer On Shcharan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 13 (U U.S. Secretary of State Vance today told the wife of Soviet Jewish dissident Shcharansky that Washingt questioned Soviet authoritie reports of her husband's det ing health.

"We are raising the matte health with the Soviets," Mr told Avitsl Shcharansky in phone call to her Jerusalem ment. "We have not gotte sponse yet. We'll be in tou you as soon as we hear."

Mr. Shcharansky is servin year jail term as a convicted a foreign power, presumal United States. He has wri relatives that his eyesight is and his health is deteriora prison due to poor medica ment.

*...nding HUD Grants*

# ...drieu Admits Holdings ...e Conflicts of Interest

...RLEANS, Aug. 13 (UPI) ...r New Orleans Mayor ...ndrieu admits to some ...of interest" in allegations ...is transition to secretary ...g and Urban Develop... ...he says he is going to ...e problems "by the ...

...ndrieu, praised by the ...ayors as an outstanding ...ead HUD, has been criti... ...ecent articles that ques... ...oldings in at least two ...that have grant applica... ...ding before the federal ... agency he has been selected to head.

It also has been reported that Mr. Landrieu's $100,000-a-year job as president and partner of Joseph Canizaro Interests was connected with Mr. Landrieu's participation — as mayor — in a land swap deal between Mr. Canizaro and the city.

"Of course it is a conflict of interest," Mr. Landrieu said of his participation in the Canizaro company and his 5 percent ownership in the Pier House motel in Key West, Fla., which is seeking a HUD low-interest loan.

**'By the Book'**

"The problem is not the conflict, but how you handle it and this is being handled by the book," he said.

Mr. Landrieu said the Pier House grant was approved without his knowlege on the day before his nomination by President Carter. He has since asked HUD to delay finalizing that grant and a similar application filed by Mr. Canizaro until he can sell off his interests in both businesses.

"It wasn't until I was in HUD actively working that I learned the grant application was pending and I asked that it be held up until I am permitted to divest myself of interest in that property," Mr. Landrieu said.

Mr. Carter said Saturday that he expects a thorough confirmation hearing for Mr. Landrieu before the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee but predicted that he would be confirmed.

# ...e Patrol ...ps Police ...Atlanta

...TA, Aug. 13 (AP) — ...ers were cruising on At... ...ts for the first time yes... the Georgia State Patrol ...uring its available man... ...this crime-troubled city. ...s were helping the short... ...y police force to battle a ...ne wave that includes ...ngs so far this year than ...78. The city has recorded ...sides in 1979, compared ...otal of 143.

...d 13 men working in the ...an area this afternoon ...ad them finish up their ...he downtown area," said ...n, a patrol spokesman. ...familiarizing themselves ...c patterns and learning ...will have to face."

...opers were assigned to ...tlanta to become thor... ...miliar with areas around ...d convention facilities, ...n said.

...nt them to be seen," he ...re talking about 50 men ...ifts a day."

**...overnor's Offer**

...eorge Busbee on Thurs... ...d state troopers and un... ...gents of the Georgia Bu... ...vestigation to bolster the ...e in this city of 1.5 mil...

...Maynard Jackson formal... ...ed the aid on Saturday, ...t Atlantans contribute a ...h" amount of money to ...rs.

...'s police force has about ...cers and 200 vacancies, ...ause of resignations over ...untied officers say is low ...w morale. Atlanta's top ... officer resigned last ...riticizing crime-fighting ...

...also is involved in a civil ... and must have the per... ...a federal judge before it ...s the force or grant pay ...

# ...etti Favors ...l Trials But ...Exceptions

...S, Aug. 13 — Attorney ...esignate Benjamin Civi... ...yesterday that the Justice ...nt would take a strong ...a favor of open criminal ...he left open the possibili... ...e department might seek ...the press and public in ...natic cases, the Los Ange... ...reported.

...annual convention of the ... Bar Association here, ...tti — who is to be sworn ...ney general on Thursday ...at under him, the Justice ...nt "will support the prin... ...free and open trial at eve... ...nity."

...refused to state that the ...t would never permit a ...closed to the press and ... He said that he could ...uch an action in a "na... ...rity matter," that is, in a ...ich classified information ...used as evidence. Even ...aid, there would have to ...matic need, a very clear ...of the need to exclude the ...public.

...preme Court in June ruled ...t the press and public ...pt out of a pretrial hear... ...riminal case if the defense ...cution agreed to such an ...The majority opinion ...to leave open the possibil... ...rials and other criminal ...gs might also be kept ...hough Chief Justice War... ...r has said that the deci... ...red only to pretrial hear...



United Press International

**Jane Fonda and United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez join in boycott chant with several hundred field workers at UFW convention in Salinas, Calif., on Sunday. Miss Fonda and husband, Tom Hayden, made a surprise visit to add their support to the workers' strike.**

## *Chavez Calls for Expanded Strike Against Growers*

SALINAS, Calif., Aug. 13 (AP) — United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez called yesterday for an expanded strike against California vegetable growers, amid grower claims that a seven-month strike against 11 lettuce firms has been a flop.

Mr. Chavez said the 13-year-old union faces its greatest test, but stopped short of declaring a general strike against the 20 California vegetable growers where the UFW has strike authorization.

"I know when the expanded strike will be," said Mr. Chavez, "and I know how big it will be." But he refused to elaborate.

Speaking at a rally Saturday with Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. at his side, Mr. Chavez said he would ask the UFW convention here for "total mobilization for the extension of the strike."

Mr. Chavez who has been on a fast of only water, said he felt "pretty weak." Asked when he would end his fast, begun a week ago for "love and patience" in the strike, he said, "We'll let the spirit tell us."

An expanded strike could affect up to 16,000 farm workers in the Salinas Valley at a time when the harvest includes celery, corn, strawberries and peppers as well as lettuce.

*Told to Recant Doctrinal 'Errors'*

# Vatican Censures 5 U.S. Theologians for Book on Sex

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON (WP) — Five U.S. Roman Catholic theologians have been directed to recant doctrinal "errors" that the Vatican says are contained in a controversial book that challenges church rules on sexual behavior.

The Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, which in an earlier day banned books and excommunicated their authors, directed that the five theologians "give rigorous reconsideration" to the position that they have assumed in their 1977 work: "Human Sexuality: New Directions in American Catholic Thought."

The book challenged traditional church doctrine by suggesting that in certain circumstances such forbidden actions as homosexuality, birth control and premarital sex might not be considered sinful.

Church scholars here agree that no American church officials in modern times have been the subject of such censure from the church's top watchdog agency on faith and doctrine. Since the reforms of the Second Vatican Council of 15 years ago, the Index of Forbidden Books has lapsed into history, authors are no longer required to secure the imprimatur of a bishop certifying the orthodoxy of their work and only rarely does the Vatican publicly inveigh against a work or an author.

The high-level criticism of the U.S. theologians is of added significance since the work in question was commissioned by the Catholic Theological Society of America.

The basic thrust of the book was to discard the "thou-shalt-nots" of the church's traditional rules of sexual behavior and instead establish guidelines to help the faithful make their own decisions about right and wrong in the light of firm moral principles applied to each situation.

The authors — two priests, two laymen and a nun — set as prime criteria for the morality of any sexual act the question of "whether specific sexual behavior realizes certain values that are conducive to creative growth and integration of the human person." They also set forth seven principles for evaluating sexual behavior: "self-liberating, other-enriching, honest, faithful, socially responsible, life-serving, joyous."

**'No. . .Helpful Rules'**

The "substantial violation" of any of these values, in any sexual act, they wrote, "should raise serious question about the ability of that sexual expression to enhance creative and integrative growth of the human person."

The Vatican Congregation is sharply critical of such an approach because it offers "no manageable or helpful rules for serious conscience formation in matters of sexuality." In the book, moreover, they are called "guidelines" that can never be regarded as "absolute and universal moral norms," the Vatican statement said.

It went on to charge that in applying their criteria to specific sexual questions, the theologians "either dissociate themselves from or directly contradict Catholic teaching as consistently proposed by moral theologians and as taught by the church's magisterium."

Traditional Catholic teaching, the statement pointed out, holds that "the use of the sexual function has its true meaning and moral rectitude only in true marriage."

The Vatican reaction was transmitted by Cardinal Franjo Seper, who heads the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, to Archbishop John Quinn of San Francisco, president of the U.S. hierarchy, whence it was sent to all U.S. bishops, but apparently not to the five theologians involved.

The five are: the Rev. Anthony Kosnik, dean of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Seminary in Orchard Lake, Mich., editor of the book; Sister Agnes Cunningham of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.; the Rev. Ronald Modras, St. John's Seminary, Plymouth, Mich.; James Schulte, St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Marshfield, Wis.; and William Carroll, John Marshall School of Law, Chicago.

# Bell to Become Carter Adviser

ATLANTA, Aug. 13 (AP) — Attorney General Griffin Bell will become an unpaid, part-time troubleshooter for President Carter when he leaves the Justice Department this week, the Atlanta Constitution reported today.

Mr. Bell is expected to rejoin the Atlanta law firm of King and Spalding, where another Carter adviser, Charles Kirbo, is a partner.

Justice Department spokesman Terrence Adamson said Mr. Bell's role as a special counsel to the president came as no surprise. In his letter accepting Mr. Bell's resignation, Mr. Carter had asked the attorney general to remain available as an adviser, Mr. Adamson said. He said Mr. Bell's role would be part-time and would not include participation in Mr. Carter's re-election campaign.



United Press International

**KLAN CHIEF SEIZED — Police in Montgomery, Ala., lead Bill Wilkinson to bus after 130 klansmen were arrested Sunday in state capital, charged with violating a parade ordinance. Wilkinson is imperial wizard of the Invisible Empire, one of several Klan organizations.**

# Canada Wants Treaty With U.S. To Reduce Acid Rain Pollution

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (WP) — The Canadian government, distressed by acid rain caused by U.S. industrial plants, is demanding that the United States negotiate with it an air pollution treaty.

John Fraser, Canada's new environment minister, came to Washington last week to try to speed up discussions of the problem, which he said has become a major political issue in Ontario and other eastern provinces.

A treaty, which might require tightening air pollution standards on U.S. coal-fired plants, could be extremely controversial. The coal industry claims that President Carter's attempts to increase U.S. coal production are hampered by overly strict air quality laws.

"Our scientists believe we've identified 48,000 Ontario lakes incapable of maintaining life within 18 to 20 years if acid precipitation continues," Mr. Fraser said after meeting with Environmental Protection Agency administrator Douglas Costle and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus.

**Fewer Salmon Eggs**

"The same thing is probably happening in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," he said. "Acid shock going into our rivers and springs coincides with an alarming decline in salmon eggs."

Mr. Fraser estimated that 50 percent of the acid rain is caused by sulfur dioxide wafting over the U.S. border from coal-fired plants as far away as the Ohio River Valley. U.S. officials concur but add that sulfur dioxide also flows the other way, killing fish in about 300 lakes in New York's Adirondack Mountains.

Present U.S. laws on sulfur dioxide emissions, now enforced on a state-by-state basis, do not take into account the fact that pollution travels hundreds of miles and has considerable cumulative impact. Also, present rules are designed to protect people from respiratory illness — not lakes, crops or buildings from physical damage.

**Rules Are Weaker**

"Our primary standard has been based on protecting health locally," Mr. Costle said. "But increasingly, we're becoming aware that this is an ecological problem, too."

Under a treaty, new legislation might be required to tighten standards on existing power plants when the Clean Air Act is revised in 1981, he said.

While the acid rain issue could strengthen the hand of U.S. environmentalists, a treaty could also provide the impetus for Canada to impose its own national sulfur dioxide standards. Its air pollution laws, which now vary from province to province, are weaker than those in the United States.

While acid rain is a relatively new problem in North America, it has been a controversial issue in Europe for a decade. Scandinavian countries blame British power plants for sterilizing thousands of their lakes and reducing the growth of northern forests.

A European convention to deal with such international pollution is under consideration.

Mr. Fraser said Canadians have been apprehensive that Mr. Carter's coal-oriented energy policy would aggravate the acid rain problem. But he said his talks in Washington were "extremely encouraging."

"It has been made clear that President Carter has no intention of abandoning environmental concerns," he said.

Canadians say that half a million to three quarters of a million square miles of the Canadian Shield have been affected by acid rain. A vast rural playground of sparkling lakes and rolling green forests, the Shield includes Ontario's "cottage country," a favorite vacation area.

The International Joint Commission, a U.S.-Canadian group that oversees enforcement of the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty, said Great Lakes precipitation in recent years contained between 5 and 40 times more acid than normal. The commission estimated that lowering sulfur dioxide emissions by half would cost $350 million a year in Canada and $5 billion to $7 billion a year in the northeastern United States, which is the primary source of Canadian concern.

Mr. Carter recently acknowledged the acid rain issue in his environmental message, calling it "a major global environmental problem." He ordered U.S. agencies to draft a federal acid rain research program, working with Canada and Mexico.

# *Brittany Coast Recovering From Amoco Cadiz Spill*

BREST, France, Aug. 13 (AP) — Seventeen months after crude oil from the supertanker Amoco Cadiz began polluting the shores of northwestern France, the beaches of Brittany again sparkle in the sun, and children building castles in the sand only occasionally find a trace of oil.

Hotels and restaurants that had a ruinous summer last year are filled with British and French vacationers. The Atlantic breezes no longer smell of hydrocarbons. The fishing industry is recovering, but not the oyster industry.

The wreckage of the Amoco Cadiz, which foundered on the rocks off Portsall on March 16 last year, no longer juts crookedly out of the water. Ten months after spilling about 65 million gallons of crude oil, it sank with a rumble.

This summer, a runaway well in Mexico's Bay of Campeche displaced the Amoco Cadiz as the worst oil polluter. The Ixtoc 1 well has been spewing 30,000 barrels — or more than 1.2 million gallons — of crude a day into the bay since June 3.

Oil from the well has washed up on Mexican beaches, and balls of tar from the spill last week reached the Texas coast, where shrimpers fear environmental damage may harm their $140-million industry.

The Amoco Cadiz spill has left a residue of problems and bitterness along this idyllic coast where the Breton people speak their own dialect and distrust the government in Paris.

Many of the deep-water fish that fled the area of the spill have returned, and fishermen report a "clean" and bountiful crop. But the sole, turbot, and dorado that used to frequent the coastal waters have not returned. Nor has nature's renewal extended to the region's famed oyster beds.

"There are no oysters this year and there probably won't be any next year," a resident complained. "Hundreds of oystermen have had to find other work, and there isn't that much work to be had."

The spill also killed an estimated 10,000 birds, but ornithologists say it is too early to determine if migration patterns have been permanently affected.

**Damage Claims**

Residents of the area have filed damage claims, totaling $436 million, but the French government, after spending $100 million on cleanup operations, has paid only $10 million in preliminary damages. Payment of the rest depends on the outcome of various lawsuits in the United States. In one of them, France filed a multimillion-dollar lawsuit in New York in September last year against Amoco International Oil Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) that handles Standard's petroleum activities outside North America.

To prevent other tankers from running aground, the French government extended the shipping lanes to 27 kilometers. It also established a more flexible plan to combat maritime pollution, beefed up its shore patrols and radar surveillance of coastal shipping and added two 16,000-horsepower tugboats to its rescue force for ships in trouble.

# *Soviet Union Gives Back U.S. Torpedo*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI) — A Soviet spy ship has returned a practice torpedo that had been fired by the U.S. submarine Sam Houston off Guam, defense officials said today.

Officials said the Soviet intelligence trawler Aneroid returned the 350-pound weapon to a U.S. Navy torpedo retriever ship after hurried diplomatic negotiations between Washington and Moscow.

The torpedo did not appear to have been tampered with, the officials said. The Soviet ship had snared the Mark-37 torpedo last week and at first refused to return it.

# *Rain Slows Down U.S. Forest Fires*

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 13 (AP) — Rain has encouraged firefighters who have been battling blazes that have ravaged more than 175,000 acres of range and timber land in the western United States.

By nightfall yesterday, four fires were controlled, seven were contained and firefighters were able to give estimates of when two others would be contained.

Two fires were still out of control and two new fires were reported. The worst fires were in Idaho, California, Montana, Oregon and Nevada.

# Oil Expected to Hit Texas Coast Today

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 13 (AP) — Large patches of oil from a runaway Mexican well will hit part of southern Padre Island by tomorrow, federal officials predicted today.

"We believe there will be some shoreline impact along southern Padre Island south of Port Mansfield within the next day," said John Robinson, a scientist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "We expect one of the large patches to come ashore. It will be more than the tar ball incidence we've had in the past."

He said a study predicted the oil would come ashore north of the tourist beaches of South Padre Island. The area, mostly uninhabited, is several miles south of the Padre Island National Seashore, a natural-state preserve.

Mr. Robinson said the situation would not be as severe as has been experienced by some Mexican beaches, which have been blackened by thick oil.

Although nearly $1 million of U.S. money has been spent cleaning up Texas beaches stained by the oil, the U.S. Justice Department does not intend to sue Mexico for damages, Attorney General-designate Benjamin Civiletti said yesterday. The threat of legal reprisals against Mexico would be a "silly proposition," Mr. Civiletti said.

Meanwhile, two blue-face boobies that apparently dived into the slick while hunting fish were the first known waterfowl killed by the oil, officials said.

A Coast Guard task force was braced to clean the threatened beaches last week, but wind and ocean currents stalled the globs of oil. Some tar balls washed ashore, and Coast Guard vacuums have been scooping them off the sand.

Coast Guard pilots said sheen from the runaway Ixtoc 1 well blanketed much of the water offshore from Brownsville at the tip of Texas, 30 miles up Padre Island to Port Mansfield. That sheen was about 30 miles away from the beaches.

Ribbons of mousse — heavier concentrations of oil mixed with seawater — were spotted about 20 miles offshore at Brownsville. Some were reported to be 10 miles long and 90 yards wide.

The well 500 miles south of here has been spewing 30,000 barrels of crude into the gulf daily since it blew out June 3. Mexican officials said they have slowed the flow by stuffing lead and steel balls into the well and that they might know this week if this will cut the flow enough to allow them to seal the wellhead.

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, who toured the coast yesterday, met with 40 to 50 shrimpers on Padre Island yesterday to discuss the possibilities of a nationally contaminated shrimp scare. The shrimping industry is worth about $140 million a year to the coastal economy.

The shrimpers told Sen. Tower that their own quality controls, set up to deal with possible hazards from offshore tanker leaks, so far have been successful in avoiding possible contamination.

## U.S. Copter Crashes In Greece; 2 Killed

ATHENS, Aug. 13 (AP) — An American helicopter, taking part in military exercises in northern Greece, crashed early today, killing its two-member crew, an announcement said.

The accident occurred shortly before American and Greek forces concluded a four-day landing exercise in the area. The cause of the crash was not announced.

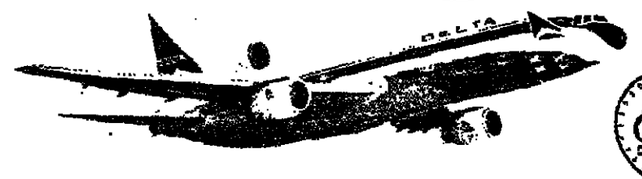
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Tuesday, August 14, 1979

# Dim Prospects for Concorde

In "Philosophy in a New Key," her seminal work on language and esthetics," Suzanne K. Langer says an age is characterized by the questions it asks. Perhaps a less profound, but more obvious standard is the priorities it sets. Though it may ultimately signify more that this generation asked whether touring man and business man should travel faster than sound, it is currently of greater moment that the answer has been *no*. There is little likelihood that *no* will be the answer forever, but for now it demonstrates the limitations on the industrialized world's ability to successfully deploy some of its most stunning technological achievements. The United States, of course, rejected development of a supersonic transport. But the Soviet Union, despite a substantial effort, has had endless trouble with its Tupolev-144 and the Concorde simply is not cost effective.

* * *

By publicly acknowledging that the French Concorde could be put out of business by increased oil prices and a decision to forgo development of a second-generation SST, a high-ranking Air France executive has foreshadowed an outcome that many observers have long considered inevitable. There is every indication that oil prices will continue increasing. That, in itself, should be sufficient to quash plans for a successor to the Concorde.

* * *

The dim prospects for the Concorde raise philosophical questions the answers to which could help provide a framework for anticipating economic and social problems that will arise, not out of a decision to kill Concorde, but out of the reordering of priorities of which the plane's fate seems symbolic. For example, is the industrial world beginning to redefine progress? The Concorde represents the traditional cutting edge that broadens into a wedge-in-time making its benefits available to a progressively larger slice of society. The successful 747 is representative of a more deliberate process by which more people get the immediate advantage, but the advance is slower. If such a redefinition, or reordering is taking place, it tells us something about the reshaping of society and its markets. The very rich, whether individuals or corporations, either for lack of numbers or will, are unable to keep the Concorde flying, just as they were unable to keep the France, the Michelangelo and the Queen Mary at sea. But 747s are splitting their seams with middle-class tourists crisscrossing the Atlantic and Pacific at dozens of fares that have one main thing in common — they are less than full. British Airways, it has been reported, is even considering doing away with first class in an effort to rationalize its fare structure.

* * *

In part because almost all travel has been made economically accessible to the great middle class, it appears that almost all luxury travel is being reduced to a point at which it may become inaccessible to all but those who can afford their own planes or ocean-going yachts. In this one area, at least, such a change implies an expanding of the definition of middle class to include all but the very rich and the very poor. In other words, your average dollar millionaire would be no more than middle class. That class-structure inflation would appear to have rather weighty sociological implications.

# Aiding Democracy in the Andes

We cheered earlier this year when Ecuador and Bolivia elected new presidents to replace their military regimes. But we also held our breath, knowing that such transitions sometimes go awry between polling day and inauguration day — especially where, as in both these countries, the voters choose candidates not favored by the soldiers.

Last week, the two nations inaugurated civilian presidents, although there was a hitch in Bolivia. The two front-runners disputed the results and finally had to turn to an interim figure for a year while new elections are prepared.

Appropriately, the inaugurations drew high-level attention from Washington. Until the delay in Bolivia prevented it, Rosalynn Carter planned to attend the ceremonies there. She and Secretary of State Vance were on hand in Ecuador. South America is still dominated by military dictators; Washington's support will be needed if Bolivia and Ecuador are to become advertisements for democratic change.

Plainly the transition in Bolivia remains most fragile. After two elections in two years, the deadlock between the country's leading civilian politicians remains unresolved. A delicate enterprise of political construction faces the interim president, Walter Guevara. The whole process could be upset if the United States proceeds with plans to sell tin from its strategic stockpile. Tin exports are vital to Bolivia's economy and a plunge in the world price would be a serious blow. The sale, already approved by the House, should at least be postponed.

In Ecuador, democracy is starting stronger. The new president, Jaime Roldos, triumphed in last spring's runoff and has broadened his support even further by outlining an attractive program of moderate reforms. Here, too, however, the political cheers of the United States could need an economic echo.

The administration is legally required to discriminate against Ecuador in commercial matters because it is a member of OPEC. With the wealth and boycotts of Middle Eastern oil producers in mind, Congress excluded all OPEC members from the preferential trade terms normally given to developing countries. Serious thought should now be given to exempting Ecuador.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Onions, Tears and Rain

Researchers have finally uncovered what it is that makes onion-slicing humans weep. The stuff (called propanethial S-oxide, if you care), dissolves in any available water (tear drops), thereby producing sulfuric acid. Meanwhile, other researchers have been documenting that sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, coal especially, combine with moisture in the atmosphere to produce another new phenomenon of the industrialized world — acid rain. The rain contains both sulfuric and nitric acids.

Like the buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that is causing a warming of the earth's climate, the increasing acidity of rainfall is a worldwide problem. Policy-makers and regulators have just recently responded to the fact that pollution from power plants and smelters, for instance, can affect rainfall hundreds of miles away. Now, research still in progress over the Arctic Ocean is turning up evidence that such pollution can travel not hundreds, but thousands of miles.

Information about acid rain is sparse. It is known, though, that rainfall over the northeastern United States is almost 100 times more acid than normal rain water, and 50 times more acid than it was 25 years ago. Research programs from the Adirondacks to southern Sweden have shown that increased acidity causes decreased agricultural and forest yields and sharply lower fish populations in freshwater rivers and lakes. The acid rain also leads to the loss of important nutrients from the soil. Microorganisms that are at the bottom of freshwater food chains are also apparently affected, as are the vital nitrogen-fixing bacteria that live in the roots of certain crops and enable them to grow without the addition of artificial fertilizer. The rain also corrodes buildings, works of art and other structures. Possible health effects are many and varied. The annual costs of all this are still anybody's wildest guess.

The eventual consequences from increasingly acid rainfall are obviously immense — both in dollar costs and in possibly irreversible damage to the various forms of life. The implications, especially for energy plans based on greatly increased burning of coal, are also serious. In his recent environmental message to Congress, the president announced a new federal effort to assess the magnitude of this problem — but the announced duration is long (10 years) and funding low. Since this air pollution does not respect national boundaries — as Canada's recent demand for an air-pollution treaty attests — a much more intense international effort is clearly called for.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

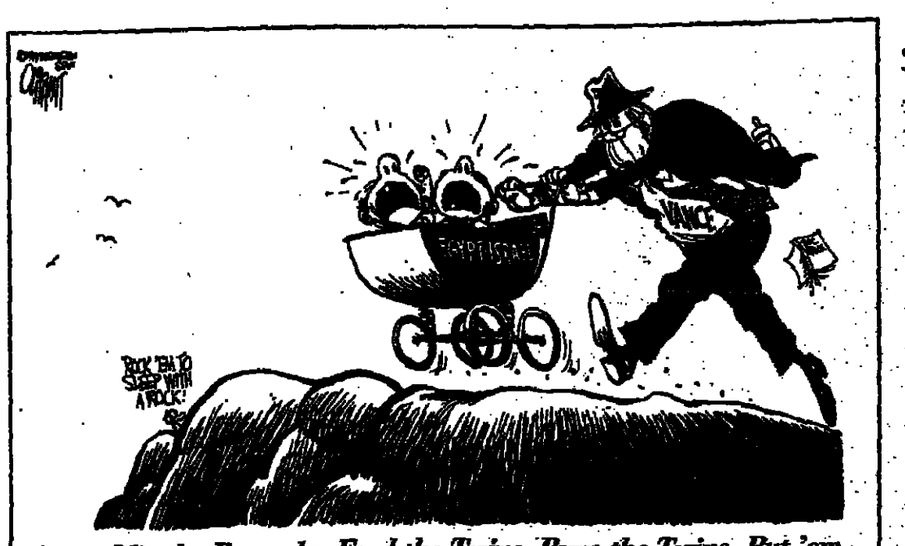
August 14, 1904

CHICAGO — Not the fittest, but the most beautiful survive civil service tests in Chicago, in spite of the celebrated Darwinian axiom. For upon the heels of the decree that candidates for the position of school teacher must have some of the gifts of Venus, as well as the virtues of more intellectual goddesses, comes the manadate that policemen and firemen must also be patterned after the Olympian deities. Causes for rejection by the civil service will be: "obesity, poor physique, stammering, bad breath, lack of at least 20 natural teeth and ingrowing nails," because "to have a bright mind you must have a well developed, symmetrical, strong body."

### Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1929

BERLIN — An international advertising campaign to sell the idea of peace to the world was proposed yesterday morning at the third general session of the world advertising convention here. "I have often thought," the speaker said, "that the League of Nations could acquire greater influence in the world if it would avail itself of modern advertising methods. Think what could be done with the small sum of $20 million that a battleship costs. I can imagine Farmer Brown in the Middle West of America, responding to a series of clean cut, skillfully prepared advertisements, setting forth the aims, problems and achievements of the League.



*". . . Mix the Formula, Feed the Twins, Burp the Twins, Put 'em to Sleep, Let 'em Wake Up, Stop Their Quarreling, Give 'em Their Toys, Now They Want Their Diapers Changed Again . . ."*

# The Carter Mystery

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When Jimmy Carter emerged from political obscurity, in 1975 and 1976, he made his way by meeting small groups of people and impressing them with his intelligence, his sensitivity, his inner confidence. He knew who he was, they sensed; he had roots in a community. Because he was comfortable with himself he was able to empathize with the problems of others.

In a small group today, President Carter seems very much the same: thoughtful, easy, sympathetic. He and Mrs. Carter recently had some journalists and their spouses to dinner, 15 altogether, and my guess is that the most hard-boiled of the lot was impressed. At a difficult time for him, Carter was an extraordinarily courteous host and the most responsive of political men.

Dinner was upstairs, around a long table in the family dining room. The president and Mrs. Carter, by turns, met arriving guests at the door downstairs, and at the end of the evening went down with them to say goodbye. There were no other officials present: there was no ceremony.

After awhile at dinner the chat faded and the guests asked Carter hard questions. The interrogation — it was that — went on for an hour and a half, and he never flagged or flinched. He was extremely well-informed, discussing with convincing familiarity such arcane subjects as the Rhodesian constitution. He was quietly reasonable. He saw other viewpoints. He did not pretend away difficulties. He was never shrill.

Listening, one wondered whether he would pay a price for the casual directness of his conversation — and he did. One remark at that dinner, about the Palestinians, produced a flap. The episode struck me as an example of how unfairly a president can be abused in a prickly, oversensitive world.

Carter said the Palestinian question was crucial to peace in the Middle East. Polls showed the Israeli public willing to take a generous attitude. He knew how difficult the problem was politically in Israel; but from the Camp David experience he respected Prime Minister Begin's courage and ability to take the hard, necessary steps in the end.

As for the attitude of the Palestinians, Carter said he believed that as part of a settlement they would accept Israel's right to exist, and accept stationing of Israeli forces at points in the West Bank as a security measure. He also reiterated his public view that Arab countries really do not favor an independent Palestinian state.

The Palestinians essentially wanted recognition of their rights as a symbol, he said, an acknowledgement of their humanity. Palestinian refugees, for example, wanted a homeland on the West Bank to which they had a right to return, though few in fact would do so — just as the civil rights movement in the American South wanted equal rights as a matter of principle.

### Hard Questions

That was the comparison that produced an outraged reaction from some leading American supporters of Israel. They spoke as if the president had compared the Palestine Liberation Organization with the civil rights movement, which he had not. He had made some balanced and humane remarks about the interests of Israel and the Palestinians and how they might be accomodated. There was no occasion whatever for friends of Israel to be agitated, much less hysterical.

What was notable about Jimmy Carter in that intimate setting was his apparent lack of agitation. He was at ease, giving measured answers to hard questions. He was calm, reflective, unemotional. Or so he seemed.

But if this was the same Jimmy Carter whose low-key reasonableness overcame so much skepticism in 1975 and 1976, then there is a puzzle. Why should a quiet man have just come on, in his most important presidential speech, as a strident, fist-thumping character? Why should a man at ease with himself have taken so defensive, even petulant, a tone in public over recent weeks? Why had he adopted such Nixonian techniques as making his Cabinet members resign en masse and giving them a childish personnel questionnaire?

Underneath, Jimmy Carter must have suffered as much from the polls and other expressions of disregard as most politicians would — and decided to meet the problem by changing his political persona. But a leader who tries to be, or play, someone else is seldom convincing. Carter's aggressive pose conveyed not confidence but the lack of it.

The sad thing is that Jimmy Carter had no reason to let the polls make him apologetic about his presidency. On the big questions he has been right: the Middle East, Panama, arms control, China, the concern for human rights, the environment. He did not intervene to help Gen. Somoza go on devouring Nicaragua. He has not destroyed a civilization in Cambodia or anywhere else. Americans have not died in war in his presidency.

Those were the strengths on which he might have built. But with the energy speech and the other events of the last month Carter has almost mechanically, artificially shifted his political stance. He has decided, or somehow been persuaded, to test himself politically on his ability to change the national energy course and, by that means, 'to uplift the country's spirit.' I think it will prove a false and self-defeating test.

©1979, The New York Times.

# South African Sackcloth, Ashes

By William F. Buckley

NEW YORK — I like Jesse Jackson, but he does get carried away. Here he is in South Africa, protected by South African police, invited by South Africans to address white and black audiences, talking over the radio and television carried to the ends of the country by South African facilities — and he calls South Africa a "terrorist dictatorship." One is reminded of those years in the early 50s when American liberals were solemnly declaring that Sen. McCarthy had so terrified the country that no one dared to speak. One searched in vain for reports of the sudden death or disappearance of McCarthy's critics.

It is better to say about South Africa the truth, rather than the untruth. And to look for realistic, rather than unrealistic solutions. South Africa is an unjust society. So was the society whose birth we celebrate every Fourth of July. Ours indeed was worse: we permitted outright slavery, and counted the Negro half a man for purposes of representation. Allard Lowenstein reminds us that whereas the world has a common chronological history, every society has its own history. Ours is as far advanced over South Africa's in the matter of race relations as South Africa's is advanced over the Central African Empire in human rights. To say that South Africa is a terrorist dictatorship is to undermine by exaggeration the awful truths about South Africa.

Something is going on there, and it is so good it would be tragic to derail it either by rhetorical exaggeration or by inedpt diplomacy. We are engaged in both.

### Accents Heard

It is unthinkable that 10 years ago, or even five, Jesse Jackson should be invited to South Africa for the purpose of undermining social and legal arrangements there. Allard Lowenstein, for 20 years forbidden entry into South Africa in retaliation against his book about South-West Africa, was invited there a year ago, was given the facilities of South African television and radio and spoke the language of racial equality in accents appropriate to a rally of the Americans for Democratic Action, which he once headed. He has been invited back.

But surely the most spectacular symbol of what is going on are the first sentences in a guest column appearing in The New York Times op-ed page (IHT, Aug. 8). Listen: "I do not need anyone from abroad reminding me that a society where any man, whatever his creed or color, is denied human rights, is an unjust one. I am fully aware of this, and so is my government." That is by Pieter Koornhof, who is South Africa's minister of cooperation and development, responsible for administering laws controlling blacks. Such humility, such a sense of guilt, has not been shown since the King of Nineveh rose up out of this throne and cast away his robe and was clothed with sackcloth and ashes.

But Pieter Koornhof went on to make a workaday point. It was that equality of opportunity cannot be brought to South Africa by boycotting South African enterprise. He quoted Lincoln to the effect that the poor cannot be made rich by eliminating the rich. The point is highly relevant in a season when every college sophomore who whiffs idealism goes pot-valiantly to war against his college's economic portfolio if it includes a share of stock in South African enterprise.

But of graver strategic consequence is the unfolding drama in the north. Rhodesia having done exactly what it was told to do, the government of Mrs. Thatcher is permitting itself to be storm-tossed by the regional passions of countries that consider Lusaka a model city whence to pass judgment on the defects of neighboring constitutions. If the white minority in Rhodesia is not protected, the white minority in South Africa will go to hell before inaugurating anything like racial equality. If the black minority in America had not been protected by the Constitution, it would not now enjoy such freedoms as it has. Is going from antecedent stage A to present stage B, the acquiescence of those who hold the power is conventionally required. Is the 19th Amendment giving the vote to women illegitimate because only men voted for it?

Perhaps Mrs. Thatcher is about to bring off something adroit and prudent. As things now stand, refusal to acknowledge true reform in Rhodesia is a body blow to right-minded South Africans.

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# —Letters—

## A Rhyming Summit?

Recently, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing appeared on French television to discuss the works of Maupassant.

How refreshing it would be if President Carter appeared on U.S. television and discussed the works of Edgar Allan Poe. Then the president of the United States could invite the president of France to evoke the genius of Charles Baudelaire, who so magnificently translated into French the genius of our great American poet.

Don't you think that such a literary meeting would be an inspiring way to perpetuate French-American friendship?

ESTHER DELCOURT.
Paris.

## Suing the CIA

My husband and I were delighted when two or three friends sent us a clipping from the IHT (July 16) about our suit trying to force the CIA to give us their documents on us. The story has, unfortunately, one omission: It says that the judge awarded "reasonable" attorney fees to our lawyers and $492.78 litigation costs. The "reasonable" attorney fees were $12,000, said to be the largest award ever granted against the CIA.

This omission is important because the story thus gives the impression that any victory over the CIA is financially pyrrhic and that few indeed can afford to make the attempt to see their files. It is an expensive and onerous procedure, true, but not as bad as the story makes it appear.

CAROL BERNSTEIN FERRY.
Scarsdale, N.Y.

## Rare Augury

Is it presumptuous for an American resident in Dublin to take exception to David Broder's Washington-based doom-saying as regards President Carter's chances for re-election? Shades of 1948! Suggest Mr. Broder speak with — of all people! — Sen. Javits, that rare bird in American politics, a liberal Republican who has been on the national scene off and on since the 1940s. Were Sen. Javits to state that he considers the president's prospects for renomination are dim, then possibly Mr. Broder's prophecy is valid.

JOHN PERRY.
Dublin.

# John Dornberg From Munich:

**Bugging scandals are hardly unusual around here. . . the technology has become more sophisticated, the crackl in the lines less audible, and the mysteries of wh bugging whom, and why have deepened.**

MUNICH — Although they are political poles apart, it seems that Franz Josef Strauss and Guenter Wallraff have something in common.

Their phones have been bugged.

Now, Strauss hardly needs much introduction. He is the ultraconservative prime minister of Bavaria and the Christian Democratic (CDU-CSU) candidate for chancellor of West Germany in next year's general election.

Wallraff, on the other hand, may not be as well known.

A 37-year-old one-man investigative reporting team. He is West Germany's only muckraker, a modern Till Eulenspiegel who employs his talent for disguises, hoaxes and pranks in penetrating the country's power centers and establishment in order to gather evidence for his best-selling sociopolitical exposes.

### Official Notice

His admirers praise him as "the Upton Sinclair of our times." Detractors — largely those who have been lauded, pricked or impaled by his sharp pen — call him "an intellectual second-story man."

Recently he was notified, by official letter from the Interior Ministry, that his telephone had been tapped for a two-month period in early 1974 by agents of the Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz, West Germany's FBI, so to speak.

A law enacted last year requires persons subjected to mail or telephone surveillance to be informed of such action afterward if, in the opinion of the security agencies, the suspicions that motivated the tapping have been allayed.

While Wallraff takes the news of the bugging with reasonable equanimity, suspecting in fact, that it still goes on, the reasons given for it are escalating into a political storm.

### Pretext for Tap

Wallraff, it seems, was a victim of mistaken identity. According to the Interior Ministry, he was erroneously reported to have been seen with one Margit Schiller, then a much-hunted member of the terrorist Red Army faction.

That reported sighting then served as a pretext for ordering a tap on his phone on suspicion of "treason."

Wallraff suspects the real reason for tapping was collusion between West German security agencies and those of Greece. At the time he was planning to, and soon did, go to Athens, chain himself to a lamp post on Syntagma Square and distribute handbills against the dictatorial regime of the ultrarightist colonels. He was promptly arrested, beaten, tortured and sentenced to prison there.

Be that as it may, the case illuminates the apparent ease with which telephones can be tapped and constitutional guarantees of privacy circumvented here.

Which brings us to Strauss, certainly no friend of Wallraff, who apparently was the object of prolonged bugging — the big mystery is by whom — a number of years ago.

One tapped conversation was between him and the editor of his official party weekly, Bayern Kurier. A doctored transcript of that talk, which dealt with the Lockheed kickback scandals, was sent anonymously to, and published by, Munich's Sueddeutsche Zeitung in January of last year.

Strauss's indignation over the matter led to convening of a special Bundestag investigative committee.

### Probe Closed

After 18 months, 47 sessions and testimony by 100 witnesses, including several present and former Cabinet members, the panel closed its probe some weeks ago and plans to report when parliament returns from its summer recess.

Although the report remains classified and embargoed, rumors of its alleged contents were making headlines last week. According to one version, Strauss was t of bugging by East Europe ligence agencies. Accor another, the perpetrato some of West Germany's curity agencies which have lection for spying on each

At any rate, unlike Strauss has not received from the Interior Ministr ing him of the deed.

Be that as it may, too, b serve as reminders that scandals are hardly unusua here. On the contrary, pre by the ineptitude or ove ness of several rival secur cies, each with its own in web of conflicting partis ties, they tend to crop up v tious regularity.

And no one seems to be to eavesdropping — not e bers of the Bundestag who horror, discovered the sungsschutz tapping pho in the basement of the ps building back in 1963.

### Some Legislati

Now that, understa caused an uproar comp which the Wallraff and buggings are tempests in t also led to some regulator tion.

Legal tapping, for exar quires formal application approval by a five-mem mission of the Bundesta supposed to evaluate each

But the commission duped — or circumvente apparent ease, to judge fro sures about the spurious tion for placing a tap on V phone.

In fact, eavesdropping kind or another appears t coming a part of West G way of life.

It seems to make no d which parties are in or out in Bonn. All, apparently, changed since the early that the technology has more sophisticated, the era the lines less audible, and teries of who is bugging wh why, have deepened.

### Laxity Charge

It was recently ackn that the security agencies read vast amounts of ma into the country from Eas ny and Eastern Europe, velers returning from ther reptitiously photographed ity officers at border ent and airports, and that eve toms agents open and in ters, on grounds that drug ers now use first class shipping heroin.

Granted, legal controls dropping have tightened, year's law requiring notif a clear indication of that the credit is due the currer ter of the interior, Gerha who however is being crit the CDU-CSU — s Strauss, ironically — for too lax a security policy.

Yet if anything is lax, then it is the ease with t security agencies can ope pendently of legal and cor al restraints.

Or, as the weekly Die Z ed out: "The Wallraff Ca ly worth publicizing. It one of thousands."

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*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. Letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers must insist that their letters be signed, although initials but preference may be given to those letters fully signed, bearing the writer's correct address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.*

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### On Aid From Communists

# nagua Minister Softens Aide's Arms-Buying Stand

Richard J. Meislin

GUA, Aug. 13 (NYT) — 's interior minister said that the country would ing arms from Commu- ns in order not to give to feelings that we are urselves with them politi-

aister, Tomas Borge, dis- marks made in Quito, Saturday by his deputy, tora. Asked whether Mr. epresented the govern- sition, Mr. Borge said: o, no. This position is an Eden's."

tora had warned that if d States refused to sell icaragua's new govern- country would have to go cialist bloc" for help.

ave to interpret Eden's the context in which they

were made," Mr. Borge said. "We'll have to examine them."

Mr. Borge did not rule out the purchase of arms from Communist countries entirely, but left the impression that it would be a last resort. He said that Belgium would likely be the second country that Nicaragua would approach if it was turned down by the United States.

Only Israel and Chile would definitely not be approached, he said, for "moral reasons." Many of the weapons that were used by the National Guard during the civil war were supplied by Israel.

"We are drowning in a glass of water here because it's my understanding that the United States will sell us arms," Mr. Borge said. "But if they don't and the Socialist countries won't, we'll defend ourselves with arrows. In any case, we'll defend ourselves."

Mr. Borge said he wanted to be able to supply a small army, "well-trained and well-equipped," adding, "That's all we can afford."

He said that Nicaragua needed arms, tanks and some planes. But he gave no specifics of how many it would want or how the country, which is pressed for money, would pay fit would want or how the country, which is pressed for money, would pay for them. "We would rather have tractors than tanks," he said. "We would rather have transport planes than military planes."

Mr. Borge said emphatically that any aid thaid that the aid that had come from the United States so far, in the form of food and medicine, had not had any strings attached.

#### 268 Prisoners Freed

MANAGUA, Aug. 13 (AP) — Mr. Borge said today that he had supervised the release here of 268 prisoners who were members of President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard.

The prisoners, who had been held in Jinotega, were transported the 160 kilometers south to Managua in trucks. The Red Cross sheltered them yesterday and was to provide them transportation to their home towns today.

Mr. Borge said that he spoke briefly to the prisoners and told them they were witnesses to the generosity of the Sandinista revolution and should go back to work to take care of their families.

He said that the Sandinistas have about 5,000 prisoners in jails throughout the country, most of whom he said would be freed soon.

# Israel Holding 2 W. Germans Since '76

By Larry Thorson

FRANKFURT, Aug. 13 (AP) — After 3½ half years in Israeli jails, Brigit Schulz and Thomas Reuter still have not received a full trial, and their families in West Germany are raising a public protest against their long detention on an accusation of sabotage.

Isolated most of the time, the two West Germans have been held under extraordinary secrecy in Israel. Because of strict military censorship, no details have been published in Israel about their appearances at closed sessions of a pretrial hearing in an Israeli military court.

Miss Schulz, 28, and Mr. Reuter, 27, along with three Arabs, had been in Israeli jails for 14 months before Israel announced in March, 1977, that it was holding them. The five, described as members of an extremist Arab group, were said to have plotted to shoot down an El Al airliner carrying more than 100 passengers at Nairobi's airport. Israeli officials said they tried to fire a shoulder-launched Soviet-made missile at the jet.

Before that announcement, their fate had been unknown. Even the name of the country where they were arrested in January, 1976 — Kenya — was and still is considered classified information in Israel.

#### 18 Inquiries

The silence on the case has led to at least 18 inquiries and protests by the West German government.

"Everything Israel says is a tissue of lies," Helga Reuter, mother of Thomas Reuter, said by telephone from her home in northern Warendorf. "Today I only believe my son. I demand a public trial."

Detlev Schulz, older brother of Brigit Schulz, said that a long plea-



Brigit Schulz

AP

bargaining process had ended in May without success, and that the families had decided to speak up publicly.

He denied published suggestions that his sister had been a fringe associate of the Baader-Meinhof gang of West German urban terrorists. "No, it just isn't possible," he said. Miss Schulz and Mr. Reuter were considered leftists by West German police, but neither had been sought for any criminal action.

#### Rights-Group Report

The Schulz and Reuter families have enlisted Amnesty International, which plans to make a public statement next week, reportedly critical of Israel for the trial delay.

Jan Postema, of Amnesty International's Amsterdam office, which is to issue the statement, said that the group, in addition to its work for prisoners of conscience, works for fair trials in a reasonable time for all prisoners. "By reasonable, we mean a couple of years," Mr. Postema said, indicating that 3½ years was too long.

The families also have complained that severe pressure was used to extract statements from Mr. Reuter and Miss Schulz, and that they were kept isolated for 1½ years in a secret military camp in Israel after Israeli agents removed them from Kenya a week after their arrest.

"Modern torture is isolation," Brigit Schulz's mother, Inge Schulz, said in an interview at the family home in southwestern Enkenbach.

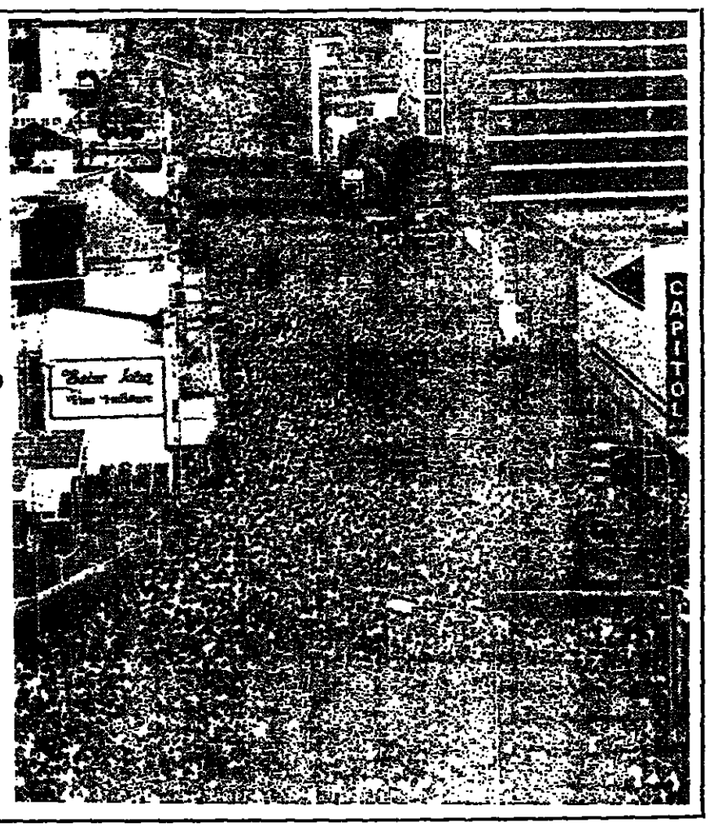
The two West Germans were later moved from the secret army camp into prisons, but Miss Schulz still was kept isolated for an additional 1½ years in Nevei Tirza women's prison near Tel Aviv.

#### Hooded Prisoner

According to a former fellow inmate, Terry Fleener, a U.S. citizen who was released June 30 after serving 20 months in prison for aiding Palestinian guerrillas, Miss Schulz was held in a hut surrounded by a canvas-covered fence so that she could not see other inmates.

A hood was placed over Miss Schulz's head whenever she was moved out of the enclosure for a court appearance or other purpose, but the hooding was stopped some time after the West German Embassy in Tel Aviv protested the practice in April of last year.

Israeli authorities were asked for comment on the families' complaints about the long trial delay and the isolation, but a military spokesman in Tel Aviv said the matter was secret, and he refused to comment.



SYDNEY SURGE

More than 20,000 competitors run down William St. in Sydney, Australia, Sunday to start the annual city-to-surf race.

UPI

*Record-Setting Mission*

# After 6 Months in Orbit, Cosmonauts Set to Return

By Joseph L. Galloway

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Sometime in the next few days, two Soviet cosmonauts will turn out the lights in the Salyut-6 space lab and return to Earth after six months in orbit.

Soyuz-32 cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Vladimir Lyakhov and flight engineer Valery Ryumin, will go into the record books as the most experienced space aviators in history.

Launched into orbit on Feb. 25, the two are the latest heroes in a determined Soviet program aimed at creating permanently manned space stations.

While their record stay — and productive labor — proves that man can at least endure long tours in the hostile environment 200 miles above Earth their mission also saw at least one setback.

#### Soyuz-33 Failure

The Soyuz-33 capsule, manned by a Russian and a Bulgarian, was on final approach to a double-docking with Salyut-6 on April 11 when the guidance engine failed and forced an emergency return home.

The experience disturbed Soviet space experts enough that they launched the next planned mission, Soyuz-34, in an unmanned mode to test the systems without risking the lives of two crewmen.

Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Ryumin will ride that Soyuz-34 capsule home, having swapped their original vehicle for one with fresher batteries and full fuel tanks.

There was no immediate indication whether the Russians planned to put another long-term crew aboard Salyut-6 or pause to digest the wealth of medical, biological and scientific results produced by Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Ryumin.

With the vital fuel, water and oxygen provided about every 45 days by one of the Progress series robot cargo capsules, the Russians have manned Salyut-6 nearly 50 percent of the time since it was launched on Sept. 29, 1977.

The occupancy rate has been so high that Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Ryumin spent a good part of their time replacing worn-out or outmoded equipment and installing new devices in the space lab.

They were up long enough to grow onions and greens for their dinner table.

Soviet space doctors say Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Ryumin have adapted "like fish to water" to weightlessness, and their return to gravity is not expected to be difficult.

Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Ryumin have put in two hours daily for six months on the space lab's bicycle exercise machine and a special running track. They have spent many more hours wearing a special lower body pressure suit that forces the heart and lungs and circulatory systems to work harder and maintain their ability to function under gravity.

#### High Morale

While the 40-hour work week has not made it to space yet, Soviet doctors did set up an Earth-like schedule for Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Ryumin and say that it has contributed greatly to their efficiency and high morale.

Their clock was aligned to Moscow time, up at 8 a.m. and into their sleeping couches by 11 p.m. And Saturdays and Sundays were their regular days off.

Soviet doctors reported that the two suffered no injuries or bruises, caught no colds, had no toothaches and remained in good and stable health throughout the mission.

As the two prepared to shut Salyut and head home around the 180-day mark, Col. Lyakhov, the mission commander, told a radio news conference, "I sure would like to sink my teeth into a bacon and garlic sandwich on rye."

# ssia Building New Class of Nuclear-Powered Ships

Nicholas Moor

ON, Aug. 13 (Reuters) — grad's shipyards, founded the Great, the father of a power, the Soviet Navy g a new class of giant, owered warships.

d by the few facts avail- able in the West about these huge vessels, the editor of Jane's Fighting Ships — the standard reference of the world's navies — is reviving the title of battle cruiser to classify them.

Besides being the Soviet Union's first nuclear-propelled surfacemen-of-war, these ships of the "Sovietsky Soyuz" (Soviet Union) class will measure 32,000 tons and 811 feet (247 meters) from bow to stern, dimensions fit for an aircraft carrier.

Yet they are built with knife-edge bows and an elegant, narrow beam. They are equipped with missiles and guns and are being built to carry helicopters and vertical take-off Yak-36 Forger planes.

Capt. John Moore, the editor of Jane's, says in the 1979 edition to be published tomorrow that the first of the new class will probably be commissioned next year, with 11 more to follow.

#### Old-Fashioned Title

They can best be described by the old-fashioned title of battle cruiser, he said, a comment which will probably spark speculation in the West about the future role of the ships.

The last great battle cruiser was Britain's ill-omened Hood. It belonged to a class designed to carry battleship-scale guns but at the speed of a swift cruiser. Something had to be sacrificed in the design to save weight, and the result was that the Hood went to sea with scarcely any upper deck armor.

On May 23, 1941, shells fired by Germany's battleship Bismarck crashed through the Hood's unprotected deck and exploded. The ship blew up and sank within minutes. Of 1,341 men aboard, only three survived.

Critics of Adm. Sergei Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, contend that, in building a 1980-style battle cruiser, he, too, will be sending to sea a fatally flawed ship.

In an all-out war with NATO, the giants of his Sovietsky Soyuz-class would be easily tracked and marked down for attack by air or submarine.

#### 'Vulnerable'

"Big ships are vulnerable; the bigger they are, the bigger the target," a Western naval expert said.

The Americans scrapped a design for a ship, called a strike cruiser, which was very similar to the new Soviet one. Capt. Moore suggests in the 1979 Jane's that the role which the United States envisaged for such a ship may give a clue to Adm. Gorshkov's intentions.

The U.S. Navy saw its projected strike cruisers as being "screening ships for carriers in high threat areas but also undertaking independent operations," he writes.

The Russians have only two carriers, scarcely enough to warrant a fleet of 12 screening battle cruisers.

But the idea of "independent operations," he says, opens an entirely new horizon.

The sudden appearance of a Sovietsky Soyuz battle cruiser, with its guns, missiles and aircraft, could swiftly tilt the balance in many world trouble spots. Such ships "would form a formidable intervention force," Capt. Moore says.

Navy men recall that, whereas Britain's Hood fared ill against the Bismarck, it did stalwart work during the 1930s in assignments to show the flag in the far corners of the British Empire.

The weakness of Adm. Gorshkov's navy is its lack of bases far from home. With their nuclear engines, which need no bunkering, his new battle cruisers will be able to remain at sea for months.

## ps Patrol Province Protests

Aug. 13 (UPI) — Troops the southern Peruvian of Ilo yesterday under a mergency declared on Fri- disorders involving strik- olteachers and dismissed

a, 16 teachers remained the offices of the Organi- American States that they on Thursday to attract in- al attention to their move- fost of the country's ublic schoolteachers went June 4 for higher pay. The overnment, asserting that was politically motivat- fused to talk to them.

of teachers, along with no lost their jobs last year izing strikes, held a rally ort city of Ilo Thursday hen police broke it up, sacked two branches of s and set up barricades in s.

day the government de- e state of emergency, g constitutional guaran- mposing a curfew. Yester- than 100 arrested demon- ere transferred to Lima.

## e Pinilla, l Panama ter Coup

MA CITY, Aug. 13 (AP)- d National Guard Col. uel Pinilla, 60, who head- visional government that power following a military 968, died at his home here a heart attack, relatives

overnment of President Royo decreed three days al mourning.

, Col. Pinilla was chosen ional president following ber coup that overthrew y-old government of Pres- ulfo Arias.

nilla remained in that post ember, 1969, when he was by Demetrio Lakas fol- n abortive attempt by a officers to overthrow coup rig. Gen. Omar Torrijos was on a trip to Mexico

### kehiko Fukunaga

O, Aug. 13 (AP) — Fukunaga, 61, one of ading novelists and poets, ay of a cerebral hemor-

ient of French literature end of World War II. Mr. a produced many works h writers, including a criti- on Baudelaire.

### Gilbert Cesbron

, Aug. 13 (Reuters) — Au- ert Cesbron, 66, director- f Radio Luxembourg from 972, died at his home here , friends of the family

esbron's many novels in- The Innocents of Paris," his plays was "It's Mid- Schweitzer."

## ugal Strike s Hospitals

N, Aug. 13 (AP) — Doc- manding higher pay for ices in the national health went on strike today in leaving only hospital y wards open.

nservative medical associa- ie Order of Physicians, eclared the action, earlier d that it would halt rou- ital rounds and keep pri- public clinics closed until Antonio Ramalho Eanes n pay packet into law.

ny clinics and medical in- claims were also affected rike, the third stoppage for try's northern and south- ns in a month.

## Time Says Arabs Maneuvering for PLO Recognition

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI) — An intricate power play is being orchestrated by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organization to gain recognition for the PLO, Time magazine reported yesterday.

The magazine said failure of the power play could bring a new oil crisis as early as October and that the Arab diplomatic initiative has generated new tensions between the United States and Israel.

It described a three-pronged diplomatic maneuver launched earlier this summer. First, it said, the Saudis had raised their oil production by 1 million barrels a day in early July on a three-month basis, thereby easing the shortage that had led to gas lines in May and June in the United States. Then the PLO had seemingly adopted a more moderate policy line. Third, Kuwaiti diplomats at the UN proposed a draft resolution that would, in effect, tie Israel's right to exist, as implied in Resolution 242, with international recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

"If by that time [October] the U.S. failed to respond to the Arab appeal and continued to yield to Israel obstinacy, the Saudis could simply cut back on their oil production, once again causing the U.S. and its president acute distress," Time said.

Because of Israeli sensitivities, Time said, U.S. officials ruled out voting for any draft that endorsed an independent Palestine, but they have not dismissed the idea of approving a milder resolution that would affirm the Palestinians' legitimate political rights.

## Death in French Alps Brings Toll to 75

NICE, Aug. 13 (UPI) — An Italian killed in a fall yesterday brought the death toll to 75 in the French Alps during the current mountain-climbing season, according to reports from official sources.

The climber, identified as Roberto Tealdi, 23, was leading a four-man team up Mont de la Madone in the Maritime Alps on the border between France and Italy. He fell about 100 meters.

# France Begins to Control Forest Fires Near Riviera

DRAGUIGNAN, France, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Firefighters today began to master forest fires that have ravaged about 34,000 acres near Riviera resorts after strong "mistral" winds dropped to 10 mph.

Police said that many of the more than 3,000 men who have been struggling against the blazes since Friday, including large numbers of troops, were relieved today by other firefighters, some of whom were moved in from Paris and 35 other cities.

The reinforcements continued to fight against some pockets of flames. Officials warned of the risk of the blazes going out of control again if winds increased.

The men, aided by aircraft equipped to drop tons of water on the flames, were concentrating on two areas of the highlands above the Cote d'Azur between Nice and Toulon, officials said.

They included 729 regular firefighters, 1,000 volunteers and 1,700 soldiers.

#### Careless Campers Blamed

Most of the latest blazes — some of them blamed on careless campers — started Friday in tinder-dry oak and pine forests, sending thousands of campers and summer residents fleeing for their lives.

Officials said that most of the destroyed areas were forests, the rest fields and grasslands. Many vacation cabins, 15 homes and 10 fire trucks have been destroyed. Twenty-two persons have been injured, all of them firefighters.

In Spain, hundreds of firefighters aided by amphibious planes battled today for a fifth day to control a forest fire raging behind the Catalonian resort coast. No injuries were reported.

Authorities said that the fire may have been the work of arsonists. They said a forest guard reported that several suspects fled when he tried to question them.

#### $2 Million in Damage

The fire, which already has caused nearly $2-million worth of damage, could be the worst in recent years in Tarragona province south of Barcelona, officials said. The blaze burned some 24,700 acres of rolling countryside dotted with pine woods by midday today.

Three amphibious planes bombed the fire with water scooped from the Mediterranean while hundreds of forest rangers, firemen, civil guards, soldiers and volunteers fought the flames on the ground.

Another forest fire blamed on arsonists killed 21 vacationers last Tuesday near the Costa Brava resort of Lloret de Mar, north of Barcelona.

## Suarez Pledges Caribbean Aid

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez of Spain, on a brief stopover here, yesterday pledged economic assistance to the rest of the Spanish-speaking world and urged Hispanic nations to take the lead in respecting human rights.

Mr. Suarez volunteered Spanish aid to "countries that share our language and culture," in an improvised speech shortly after arriving. "Spain is absolutely willing to collaborate with technical, financial and human resources to aid the economies of brother nations," he said.

Mr. Suarez said that he brought "a special greeting" for President Antonio Guzman from King Juan Carlos, calling it "affection that the government and people of Spain feel and which should be translated into concrete facts that I hope can come about in our conversations."

## Nuclear Foes End March in Spain

LEMONIZ, Spain, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Tens of thousands of anti-nuclear demonstrators ended a six-week march through Spain's Basque provinces with a peaceful rally at the site of the nation's most controversial nuclear plant.

Three columns of demonstrators, who began their march in late June, converged yesterday in fields near the Westinghouse-supplied Lemoniz plant yesterday. Civil guards cut off the approach to the premises.

The demonstrators, organized by the Committee for a Non-Nuclear Basque Coast, carried banners demanding amnesty for political prisoners and an immediate end to work on the plant, scheduled to begin operating in early 1981.

## Pakistanis, Police Clash in Bangladesh

DACCA, Bangladesh, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Police wielding wooden clubs clashed with 30,000 demonstrating Pakistanis yesterday and authorities said the government would prevent them from embarking on a march across India to Pakistan planned to start tomorrow.

The sources said 60 persons, including 25 policemen, were injured in the melee outside the Saidpur police station in northern Bangladesh. Six leaders of the group were arrested, along with 122 of the demonstrators. The group belongs to the Bihari minority, stranded in Bangladesh when the country separated from Pakistan eight years ago.

# China to Fight Birthrate by Tax: Couples Will Pay for Third Child

PEKING, Aug. 13 (UPI) — China has announced a tax on couples who have more than two children, amid public concern here over the failure of the school system to cope with present numbers of children.

The Communist Party disclosed this weekend that it has prepared a law, for submission to the National People's Congress, that will institute the tax, among other "economic measures to check the birthrate."

"China is going to encourage one birth for a married couple and resolutely discourage three births," the party newspaper the People's Daily said on Saturday.

A law in effect since January gives bonuses to couples with one child who agree to have no more. Families receive no extra housing space when they have a second child.

The party's senior expert on population control, Deputy Premier Chen Muhua, observed yesterday: "One of the important causes of the backwardness in education is the rapid growth of population . . . China had little to start with, and the proportion of money that can be devoted to education is limited. Six percent of school-age children still are not enrolled."

"The number of children who cannot — or can hardly — read and write is increasing," the People's Daily said.

# Salvador Prelate To Make Appeal On 'Repression'

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Aug. 13 (AP) — Roman Catholic Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero said yesterday his church will appeal to other countries to intercede with El Salvador's government to stop "the repression and attacks against the people and the church."

He said in his sermon the church also will advise Pope John Paul II of "the increase of persecution against the church in El Salvador."

The archbishop told parishioners the decision to seek international help was made by more than 240 priests and nuns who met Saturday to discuss the violence that has cost the lives of six priests over the last two years.

The military-backed government of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero has denied any knowledge of the slayings, which are alleged to have been carried out by federal policemen. Three of the slain priests were accused by the government of belonging to guerrilla groups sworn to overthrow Gen. Romero's regime.

## EEC, Iran Holding Talks

TEHRAN, Aug. 13 (UPI) — An Iranian delegation led by Economics and Finance Minister Ali Ardalan has left for Brussels to hold the first formal talks with members of the European Economic Community since the ouster of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in February.


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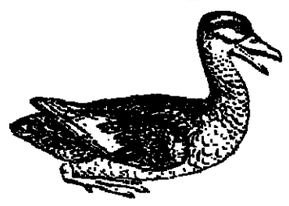
# Ducks: From Peking to Long Island

PARIS — It was not many years ago that ducks imported to the United States had to be accompanied by their birth certificates: if they had been raised on Communist territory, they were not admissible. If China had been Communist in 1873 and this principle had been applied, the United States would have been deprived of its most widely eaten domesticated duck. It often appears on the menu as Long Island duckling, but it is the Asiatic species that is known from its place of origin as the Pekin duck.

Pekin duck, the bird, was bred especially to make Pekin duck, the dish. This is produced by pumping air under the skin of the duck, then suspending the bird in a kilnlike oven for cooking. The skin emerges aromatic and crackly; the Chinese gourmet throws away the duck and eats the skin.

Americans eat all of the Pekin, or Long Island, duck, which can reach an excellence that excuses them for choosing it over the many native species. "Choosing" is perhaps not the right word. Its New World vocation may have been a simple accident, resulting from the chance importation of a few birds from China in the last century, coupled perhaps with a disinclination to take the trouble of taming some undisciplined American wild bird when a domesticated animal was at hand.

The Pekin duck, neither the largest nor the smallest of its kind, is of a reasonable size at marketing age, between 8 and 12 months, when it weighs between 4½ and 7 pounds. Of sturdy build, it has short wings and legs that carry more meat than those of wild birds. Tender and tasty, the flesh is lighter in color than that of wild ducks, an asset in a country where dark meat is often regarded with distrust. It is also juicy, while wild ducks are apt to be dry, but it is not so fat as to be greasy when cooked.



### Still Raised in Asia

This species is still raised in Peking and some other Asiatic areas, notably Inner Mongolia and the region of Tientsin. Abroad, it has become a favorite not only in the United States but in England, where it was imported at about the same time: in Japan, where it was introduced in 1888, and in the Soviet Union, where it did not arrive until 1956. On its home grounds, the Pekin duck is force-fed twice a day during the last month of its three-month existence, reaching a weight of 5 to 6 pounds if it is a duck, and 7 to 8 if it is a drake. Although Pekin ducks are raised everywhere in the world for their meat, they are not bad egg layers either.

The Pekin duck is the most widely eaten in the United States but that does not mean that it is the best. The tastiest duck in America is probably the canvasback, so called for the light color of its plumage (there is also a canvas-bellied duck, or gray duck, so named for the same reason). The canvasback has delighted gourmets since the discovery of America: It is a North American species, closely related to some Old World pochards, meaning diving ducks. The Encyclopaedia Britannica implies that it is not a real pochard, only a near miss, but its scientific name is Aythya valisineria, and Aythya is the pochard genus.

The commonest Old World species, the red-eyed pochard, Aythya ferina, resembles the American redhead duck like a brother and the canvasback like a half brother. The canvasback differs considerably from European pochards in at least one respect, however: flavor. The first Europeans to make its acquaintance were impressed by its tastiness (thought to be a result of its fondness for tape grass, which is wild celery).

"The canvasback duck is certainly worthy of its reputation," Capt. Frederick Marryat wrote in 1837, and Charles Dickens described it as "most excellent eating." In the lush period of the turn of the century, when this duck, restricted now almost exclusively to hunters who kill it for themselves whenever and wherever the law permits, was available on the public market, Alessandro Filippini, chef of Delmonico's, called it "the king of birds," and wrote that "no game is more highly praised or more eagerly sought after in Europe than our American canvasback ducks."

Ward McAllister, the creator of the "Four Hundred," did not even trust Delmonico's to provide the birds when he gave dinner parties there, but would, as he wrote snobbishly, "telegraph to Baltimore for my own canvasbacks." Chesapeake Bay was indeed renowned for the quality of the ducks taken there, but McAllister may be suspected of putting on the dog, as he did when he invited friends from time to time to picnic on his "farm." His property on such occasions presented the appearance of a functioning food factory, with cows cropping the grass with proper concentration on the manufacture of milk, but McAllister owned no cows: He borrowed them from neighbors when he had guests to provide a proper bucolic background.

### Backhanded Praise

Audubon praised the canvasback in rather backhanded fashion, using its excellence as a foil to set off the merits of a different bird, the woodcock. "So tender and savory is its flesh," he wrote of the latter, "that it would quickly put the merits of the widely celebrated canvassbacked duck in the shade." But he did not compare the canvasback unfavorably with any other duck, although he is on record as a fancier of the blue-winged teal.

Teals, small freshwater ducks, are indeed tasty birds, of intercontinental ramifications. The United States has not only a blue-winged teal but a green-winged teal and a cinnamon teal, which is not only indigenous but local: It is the only American pond duck that is never seen east of the Mississippi. The blue-winged teal also is called the summer teal in the United States, and what is called the summer teal or the garganey in England is the closest Old World relative of the American bird. The seasonal designation appears in French also, where the garganey is the sarcelle d'ete, but not in Italian, which calls it the marzaiola. The existence of a summer teal presupposes that of a winter teal, so the French, a logical people, have a sarcelle d'hiver (the alzavola for Italians), which seems to be the American blue-winged teal. It is a bird that provokes profanity from hunters, because its swift zigzag flight makes it extremely difficult to hit. Africa has a species of its own, the Hottentot teal.

Teal enjoys a special dispensation from the Roman Catholic Church: It is permissible Lenten food, the only bird, I believe, that is so distinguished. I have no idea why.

© Waverley Root

## Rare Reptiles Drown

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Two tuataras, rare lizard-like creatures whose ancestry antedates the age of dinosaurs, were accidentally killed by the humidifier in their cage at the San Diego Zoo.


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**Medicine**

# Bone-Marrow: A Register for Donors

By Elaine Davenport

LONDON (IHT) — Five years ago, Shirley Nolan came to England from Australia to protect her son's life. Anthony, then a few months old, suffered from a bone-marrow disease that left him defenseless against infection. His only hope for permanent protection lay in the chance of finding a healthy donor — someone with compatible body tissue willing to give him the marrow.

Today the child is still waiting for an acceptable donor. But thanks largely to his mother's efforts, hundreds and perhaps thousands of others worldwide can get lifesaving transplants through the work of the Anthony Nolan Laboratory.

The Nolan story began in 1973, when Dr. David James, a pathologist at Westminster Hospital here, was intrigued by the difficulties of finding marrow donors. In those days, the only likelihood of finding a donor with the right tissue type lay with members of the victim's family. The chances of finding an unrelated donor were almost nonexistent. At best, only one person in 10,000 is apt to be a suitable donor, and there was no system — anywhere — for matching donors with victims.

### Lucky Match

Almost as a hobby, Dr. James started a register. And, by what he admits was incredible luck, he matched an unrelated donor to a victim after analyzing only 400 potential donors. A transplant was arranged and a life was saved.

It was news of that case that brought Mrs. Nolan to England. She showed up in Dr. James' office and asked what he needed to turn his hobby into a project that might save her son's life. The answer was money.

Mrs. Nolan set up house in an isolated part of Kent to provide a germ-free environment for Anthony. She began fund-raising; within two months she was back in Dr. James' office with a check for $6,000. She has not stopped campaigning since. Last September, the Anthony Nolan Laboratory was inaugurated with the largest register of potential bone-marrow donors in the world.

About 26,000 volunteers are listed in the files, and the number is growing. It once took Dr. James a week to type accurately the tissue of 20 donors. Now, with the aid of a computer-linked microscope, the laboratory can type 200 donors a week.

News of the register has spread, and the lab receives an increasing flow of requests from doctors in Europe and elsewhere. One bone marrow disease victim whose hopes have been raised is David Vetter of Houston — the "boy in the bubble." His tissue type is especially hard to match, and until a donor can be found he lives in a sterile "bubble" to protect him from germs.

Most of those awaiting transplants are young. Some — about 200 a year in Britain alone — are born without white blood cells and are therefore vulnerable to disease. Pneumonia kills most before they are two years old.

### No Help From National Health

There are also victims of what is called aplastic anemia. Their bone marrow can deteriorate at any age, and of the 400 or so persons who are stricken annually in Britain, only about 40 recover without transplants. These numbers are so comparatively small that Britain's National Health Service has washed its hands of the problem of finding marrow donors.

The Nolan laboratory is supported by charity. Its $10,000 monthly budget is raised by parents of afflicted children and by diverse groups around the country through sports events, dances, raffles, concerts and garage sales.

For some of the indefatigable money raisers, the lab has come too late. Angela Watson had appeared to be a healthy six-year-old until she became ill and went into a hospital for tests. Three months later she was dead.

"The day before she got sick," her father said, "I took her to my firm's sports day and she won two races. I've got two little shields I'll treasure all my life. You have a daughter, you love her and you don't think something like this can happen to you."

The Nolan lab has had the benefit of the experience of Paul Terasaki of the University of California at Los Angeles; Dr. James regards Terasaki as the king of tissue-typing. Terasaki is concerned with all kinds of tissue, not just bone marrow, but, Dr. James said, his technical and administrative advice has been invaluable.

### Simple Process

Becoming a marrow donor is relatively simple. To be placed on the London register, a volunteer gives a small sample of blood, which is analyzed to reveal his marrow type.

If the computer matches him with a victim, the transplant operation is not arduous. Marrow is removed from the donor's hip and is transfused into the arm of the patient, whose body distributes it naturally.

The success rate has been 60 to 70 percent for those born with marrow deficiencies and 40 to 50 percent for those with aplastic anemia.

So far, more than 30 transplants have been carried out in London. There is some hope that marrow transplants will be able to help people suffering from certain kinds of leukemia. Such transplants are now being carried out at Westminster Hospital and are, in Dr. James' words, "very promising."

**In West Germany**

# Court Clears Old Copies of 'Mein Kampf' for Sale

By Wellington Long

BONN (UPI) — Long after hard-core pornography made it out from under the counters, Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle) has won the right to be displayed and sold in West Germany as openly as any other book.

Hitler's National Socialist (Nazi) Party remains illegal in West Germany, and Article 86 of the penal code forbids the stocking, importation, sale or distribution of material supporting or glorifying it. The penalty is three years in prison.

But in a July decision, the federal supreme court declared the sale of old copies of "Mein Kampf" legal because the volume is "preconstitutional writing."

Critics of the decision say it has set a precedent that may allow purveyors of all kinds of Nazi propaganda to violate Article 86 with impunity.

### Ministry Copyright

The Bavarian state ministry of finance holds the copyright to "Mein Kampf" for most of the world except the United States, and does its best to prevent the book being reprinted anywhere.

Until the supreme court's decision, the book was sold in Germany only on the black market or under the counter, with special editions costing up to 1,000 marks ($550) and ordinary editions perhaps half that much.

(The only exception to this rule were the extraterritorial book stores operated by The Stars and Stripes, an unofficial publication for the U.S. armed forces in Europe. For some time they have sold 1,200 to 1,400 copies a year of a U.S. edition of "Mein Kampf" in English to U.S. soldiers and airmen.)

### Nazi Emblem Banned

The court's verdict came on an appeal by a Nuremberg dealer arrested when he displayed two copies of "Mein Kampf" on his stand at an open market. The court said that because the books had been printed in 1935 and 1943 respectively and were being sold only for information, the dealer did not violate the law even though a swastika had been engraved on the cover of the 1935 volume.

Use of the swastika on medals, badges and weapons must remain banned, the court declared, because its display in this fashion could have "a signal effect."

Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf" in 1924 while serving a sentence in Landsberg prison for attempting to overthrow the government. He dictated most of it to his deputy, Rudolf Hess, and Hess and his wife Ilse typed the manuscript.

Initially it sold few copies. Even Hitler's followers apparently agreed with the later assessment of British historian D.C. Watt that it was "lengthy, dull, bombastic, repetitious and extremely badly written."

Hitler's favorite architect and wartime industrial manager, Albert Speer, said he never read it.

But sales began picking up as Hitler's political strength grew, with party members more or less required to buy it. After he came to power in 1933, city registrars handed a copy to each couple they married.

By the time Hitler died in his Berlin bunker in 1945, "Mein Kampf" probably had sold 9 million copies, making it one of history's best selling, but least read, works.

### Copies Destroyed

Most Germans who owned a copy quickly destroyed or hid the book. But many regretted not having read it early, for it left no doubt as to Hitler's intentions.

"What is not of a good race is chaff," Hitler wrote.

"If at the start and during the [first world] war, one had subjected 12,000 or 15,000 Hebrew corrupters of the people to poison gas . . . then the sacrifice of millions at the front would not have been in vain."

Two editors of the liberal weekly, Die Zeit, put typical arguments for and against the court's decision.

Hans Schuler said after 30 years of democracy and rejection of political extremism, West Germans should have the right to study at first hand the sources of their earlier political and human failures.

But J. Raddatz, a biographer of Karl Marx, disagreed.

"It is not true that a democracy that has proved itself can also digest this poison," said Raddatz.

## Danish Mad Festival

VIBORG, Denmark, Aug. 13 (AP) — Present and former patients from psychiatric hospitals are organizing Denmark's first "mad festival" in an effort to change the treatment mental illness, a disease that affects one of every five Danes.

**Russia**

# Cultural Ferment Shal Moscow Establishme

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW (NYT) — Waves of sensuousness flow from the stage. Their limbs aglow in the translucent spotlight, a man and a woman, now entwined, now uncoiling, dance out the rapture of desire. When the house lights go up, half the audience breaks into delighted applause, the other half sits on its hands, shocked and embarrassed. But every seat in the spacious theater is taken.

The Leningrad Ballet Ensemble of Boris Eifman is giving another Moscow recital.

How is it that in a society long noted for the conservativism and prudery of the standards enforced in the arts, the authorities should have made an exception for this young modern-ballet company, with its repertory of neoclassicism, stylized rock and the poetic-erotic? The answer may go deeper than the phenomenon of the Eifman dance group, formed only two years ago. While there has been a severe crackdown on political dissidents in the Soviet Union since 1977, there has been a relaxation in some cultural spheres. So rigorous a critic of the regime as the dissident Marxist Roy Medvedev concedes that many "freethinking, independent people have been given far greater opportunity than before to publish their writings, stage plays, make films and write academic works."

One explanation offered by some of the freethinkers is that a new generation of people in their 40s, with a new outlook on what should be shown, heard and published, has taken over many managerial positions in the Soviet arts and media. Consequently, according to this view, there is today a gap between what is done in the arts and what could be done if more people dared to try — and were prepared to tough it out when they ran into bureaucratic impediments.

**If the limits of the permiss have indeed been widened, no one, perhaps not even t authorities, can be sure where the new line runs.**

If the limits of the permissible have indeed been widened, no one, perhaps not even the authorities, can be sure where the new line runs. It seems to waver from art form to art form. The 32-year-old Eifman, an example of a "man who dared," may be the beneficiary of a special state of affairs pertaining to ballet. The authorities don't like to feel that Russia, once pre-eminent in ballet, has had to take second place to the West — and this includes the Bolshoi. Hence, a greater tolerance.

### Not Literature

The same, however, cannot be said for literature. The Moscow literary scene is, in fact, in the grip of a crisis, the celebrated "Metropol" affair. Six months ago, 23 Soviet writers, including some of the most popular novelists, short story writers and poets in the country, put together a 500-page scrapbook of what they considered their best work — writings they ha been able to get past the layered system of Soviet ce — and asked that this colle published untouched. They ently hoped that the sheer of their assembled work force a breakthrough.

They were wrong. The ar was excoriated in the offic as substandard, primitive, salacious, a disgrace. The pants in the project we moned and, subjected to pressure, including ec penalties, to withdraw from further warning, two you tributors, Yevgeny Popov tor Yerofeyev, were ousi the Writers Union, membe which is synonymous wit stream publishing.

So much, then, for the of new directions in the b the slamming of doors in li In the other arts, matters be somewhere in between.

In painting, there is ar standoff. The kind of ava canvasses that were b down in an illegal open-ai five years ago may now pe be seen in a small studio for this genre. The authori to have been persuaded t of it is pretty harmless s not worth the fuss of all-o sion.

In music, only the conn the uncommon could find to complain about. Mosc in classical concerts, op operettas, and has even be duced to popular music in ing the latest in U.S. sound

In the theater, the creativity that never qu down has leaped higher years. There have been ir productions in the smalle here and there a play on contemporary topic, cle political cant, a number o izations of Dostoyevsky talented new Soviet novel as Yuri Trifonov and Rasputin.

One of Moscow's oldes figures, the poet Semyor who was welcomed into th Union by Maxim Gorky, to say in an open letter to t secretaries on the Metrop "The authors of this alm writers of sharply differe but they have the same ec point of departure. All each in his way, want to se whose name is Truth, an want to serve the devil, wh is Lie."

That could be said fo arts. But the authorities h truth, too.

**Dance**

# New York Troupe Is Hit in Londc

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Aug. 13 (IHT) — What began as an invitation to Venice for the Dance Theater of Harlem turned into a suddenly arranged season at London's Sadler's Wells Theater. Despite the short notice, the London performances by New York's all-black classical ballet company were almost sold out within 48 hours.

They have brought a welcome exhilaration as well as style to the dance scene here, with programs in which classics from the Balanchine repertory are mixed with more recent works at a level of performance that reflects another small miracle by their director, Arthur Mitchell. Mitchell organized the company 10 years ago and astonishingly had them dancing professionally within five years.

A couple of seasons ago a number of the more experienced dancers moved on to careers elsewhere, leaving the Harlem company decidedly depleted. But its strength is in its now-famous school on West 152d Street, and from the older teenage students there, Mitchell was able to groom a second generation of dancers to the same high standards and bring the company successfully back to strength.

Happily still among the principals are Lydia Abarca, Virginia Johnson and Mel Tomlinson, whose superb beauty of line and clarity of phrase make Balanchine's "Agon" a summit of the company's achievement as well as confirming it as one of the century's greatest ballets. The conducting by Tania Leon makes much of the Stravinsky music, even with the pickup orchestra that had to be assembled.

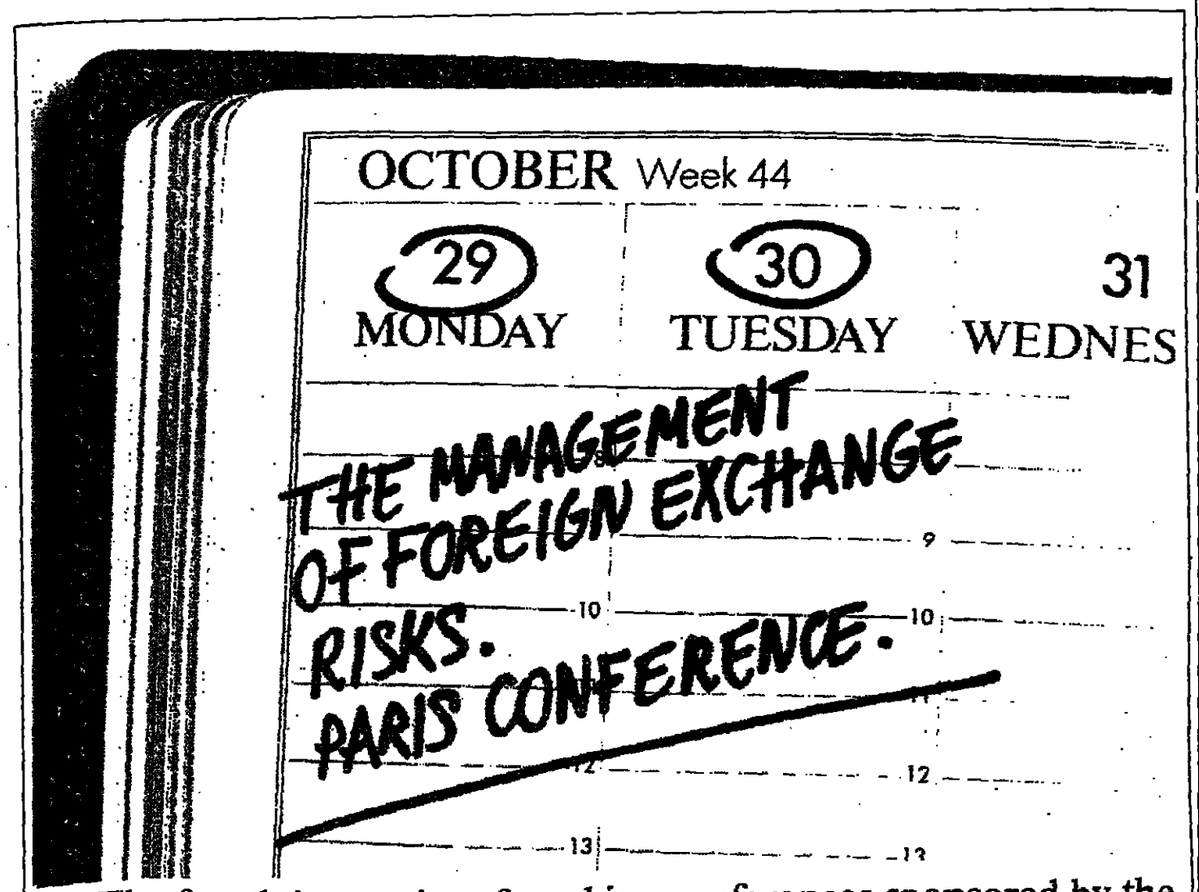
### Long-Legged Elegance

The younger dancers show their qualities to advantage in the ensemble work of two other Balanchine ballets, "Serenade" and "Four Temperaments." In both of these there is a new source of wonder in Lorraine Graves, whose incredibly long-legged elegance is sustained on a technique of superb classical strength in her solos, givin ed focus of interest to the l ly rewarding dancing.

New to London this tim rage (The Games People I which Lowell Smith plays ful host to an assortment rous and/or crazy sophisti party, ingeniously chore by Billy Wilson with matched music by Gary land, and with expressive portraits by Julie Felix, Hall, Virginia Johnson an Perry.

The end-of-program w the brilliant display of muscular machismo in Game." Originally chore by Robert North for the Contemporary Dance Th translation to the Harlem has given its already fon pact some extra element humor and bravura.

The performances cont week, to be followed by th in Dublin.


The fourth in a series of working conferences sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Limited will be held on the 29th and 30th October 1979, in Paris.

For further information about this important international conference, please contact: The International Herald Tribune, Foreign Exchange Conference, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel.: 747 12 65 ext. 260.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, August 14, 1979



# ...l Clouds Japan's Outlook

By Jack Absaf

... Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — ...urrent account is likely to ...o deficit in the next 12 ... the country's economic ...wered and inflation rate ... by the latest oil price ...s Organization for Eco...operation and Develop... today.

...ief addendum attached to ...l report on the Japanese ... which was completed be...ore oil price increases, the ...id the mechanical effects ...e 27-oil price increases ...ated to raise Japan's infla...bout 0.75 percentage point ...er forecasts. Prior to the ...rise, the OECD forecast ...annual rate inflation as ... by the GNP implicit def...-percent in the second half ...ising to 6.5 percent in first

... costs will reduce infla...ted gross domestic prod...bout 0.5 point from the ...5 percent in the current ...5.75 percent in the next

...nsactions Deficit

...current account, oil pay...ll add between $3 billion ...llion in outflows, sending ...ce into deficit rather that ...lion annual surplus origi...ed in the current half and ...n surplus expected for ...alf next year.

... the increased general un... stemming from the new ...on, the re-acceleration ini...seen in the growth of real ...he first half of 1980 has ...me unlikely," it adds.

... in private consumption ...d to slow to an annual ...percent through mid-1980 ... percent during the first ...s year. Government con... is seen growing 4.5 per... the next 12 months.

...CD expects very slow ex... of public investment this ...se of the less expansion... for fiscal 1979. Such in... then should expand ...y, in the first half of ...r-on-year, the volume of ...vestment may grow by ...5 percent in 1979, com...h an increase of more ...rcent in 1978.

...ey notes that, as a result ...ent sharp depreciation of ...he price competitiveness ...se exports has practically ...ored. Given unchanged ...rates from May, average ... the expected growth of

## ...Output by 1.5%

...an Agency Dispatches

...ON, Aug. 13 — The out... British industry rose a ...percent in June but retail ...ing July plunged by 10

...ntral Statistical Office re...day that June's rise in in...roduction brought the all ... index to a provisional ...at of its 1975 base, up 4.4 ...om year earlier and up ...upward revised 114.3 in

... of the manufacturing in...dome rose 1.8 percent in ...was up 2.2 percent from a ...r with the 1975-based in... to 107.2.

...he three months ended ...ntal industrial output ...4.4-percent gain over the ...quarter while the manu... industries alone showed a ...percent, the CSO said.

...les Drop Expected

...hile, the Trade Depart...orted that the seasonally ...retail sales index fell a ...l 10 percent in July to ...ent of the 1971 base from ...120.3 in June following ...ised value-added tax an... the June budget.

...partment said that the ... had been expected and ...figures for June and July ... show little change from ...two months. The index in ... two months averaged ...inst 114.45 in May and ...y sales were off 2.25 per... a year earlier compared ...3-percent annual rise in

Import Growth

... news, the Henley Center ...hat despite an improve...e oil account, the country ...s current-account deficits ...ast five years. The center ... £1.62-billion deficit this ...£400-million deficit next

...that after a decline in con...pending for the rest of ...e will be a steady growth ...1 2½ percent annually un... The increased consump...sustain import growth, the ...d.

...ver, Britain's high unem... and low economic ...ill continue over the next ...with unemployment ris... percent of the workforce ...and to around 8.2 percent ...he center said.

...ate profits are expected to ...e and a 4-percent fall in ...rying profits of commer... industrial companies is ...or 1980. Companies' abili... large wage claims will be ...ed, however, with the cen...ting a 15-percent rise in ...d salaries in the next pay

foreign markets, the volume of Japanese exports is forecast to resume an upward trend from the second half of 1979, the survey predicts. Although imports are likely to fall somewhat in the current half, they could re-accelerate in the first half of 1980.

The OECD warns, however, that in view of Japan's "extremely high dependence" on imported sources of energy, any further significant increase in the oil price would affect considerably the outlook for prices, real incomes and activity. "Given these uncertainties, current economic policies clearly need to remain flexible and to be adapted to changing circumstances," it says.

It notes that the recent policy shift towards mild monetary restraint "seems justified on both internal and external considerations." Higher interest rates also can have an indirectly favorable influence on prices by counteracting the recently considerable depreciation of the yen and the consequent generalized increase of import prices, the survey says.

The OECD points out that in assessing these mechanical effects, no consideration was given to possible wage increases to compensate for the loss of real income. Nor does it allow for confidence factors.

The survey says that, in view of the expected strength of business investment — a demand component that has a comparatively large impact on industrial production — the capital spending is projected to rise faster than real GNP, probably at an annual rate of 8 percent in the first half of 1980, up from 5.25 percent in the current half.

# Dubai Latest Oil Producer To Market Own Crude Oil

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — More oil-producing countries are attempting to market their oil directly to end-users — bypassing regular contract channels such as the international oil companies — despite the summer slowdown that has hit spot markets.

Dubai is the latest. It has advised the oil consortiums operating there that as much as one-fourth of its output might be sold directly by the government, presumably on spot markets. However, with output of only about 360,000 barrels daily, Dubai is not a major oil producer.

In another development, it was learned that neither British Petroleum nor the Royal Dutch/Shell group has lost all the oil — 80,000 BD each — that was to have been taken from Kuwait in the third quarter under supplemental contracts. It was previously reported that these supplemental contracts were being canceled by Kuwait (IHT, Aug. 9). But sources said negotiations between the companies and Kuwait, focusing mainly on prices, were continuing.

While Kuwait had indicated it wanted to bypass the three major oil companies operating there (Gulf Oil is the third) and directly market more of its production, the country also has recently talked about cutting production to postpone the day the oil runs out. Meanwhile, sources say the companies are taking all the oil due them under base contracts as well as part of the oil due them under the supplemental contracts.

Nigeria, which recently nationalized BP's producing assets in a dispute over possible sales of oil to South Africa by the majority U.K.-owned concern, has not been doing that well with spot sales.

BP had been taking between 350,000 and 370,000 BD of Nigerian oil, including volumes obtained under a supplemental-purchase contract. Nigeria had also been promising to curb its oil production because many of its fields were producing too fast. That cut did take place, it was learned, and Aug. 1, Nigeria reduced production by 200,000 BD, or nearly 10 percent.

However, that leaves Nigeria with between 150,000 and 170,000 BD from the former BP volumes to be sold to other customers. The bidding, however, apparently has not been very spirited.

Although spot prices have firmed in recent days, mainly because BP was expected to move into spot markets to replace Nigerian oil, they are still far below the peaks of a few weeks ago. And little, if any, crude is being transferred at the current asking prices of between $35 and $37 a barrel for Nigerian-type crude, a high-quality oil much preferred by refiners for gasoline processing.

Whatever the reason, Nigeria has apparently had some second thoughts about trying to market all the former BP oil directly. Instead, the country has indicated to other major producers and purchasers of its oil that their volumes will not be cut the full 10 percent of the production curtailment. Some of the former BP oil thus will apparently be delivered to some of the other contract purchasers — at slightly higher prices than they had been paying but still within the $23.50-a-barrel OPEC ceiling.

Meanwhile, Iraq joined other oil producers in inching up its prices by withdrawing its 75-cents-a-barrel "temporary discount" on Kirkuk crude last week, making its new $22-a-barrel price match similar quality Iranian light, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported today.

The action, effective Aug. 11 according to an Iraq advisory, was not unexpected since Iran has consolidated its prices at the higher level of the spread announced following OPEC's meeting in June.

# Iran Policy Cuts Crude

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — Decisions made by Iran's revolutionary government may make it impossible for the country to maintain its current oil production of 4 million barrels a day more than a couple of years, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wisc., a member of the House Intelligence Committee, said quoting information from U.S. intelligence agencies.

Iran until the overthrow of the shah had been producing more than 6 million barrels a day.

"The 'worst-case' forecast I have seen suggests that Iran's capability may slide to a mere 2.9 million barrels a day by 1985," Mr. Aspin said.

Iran has virtually halted exploration and development of new wells and was cutting back on work rigs which clear present wells when they become clogged, he said.

Mr. Aspin also noted that Iran had scrapped a plan to develop gas wells needed to generate gas for injection back into oil operating wells to keep pressure up. Production from Iranian wells will begin to sag dramatically in 1983 unless gas is made available for gas-injection, Mr. Aspin quoted intelligence analysts as saying.

"It's not just a matter of their kicking out all the foreign oil specialists," Mr. Aspin said. "The new government has made decisions, presumably consciously, that are reducing Iran's capability to produce as much as before."

# Europe Data-Bank Service Soon to Rival U.S. Systems

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — Lockheed, System Development Corp., Data Resources Inc. and other U.S. merchants of scientific and technical information in Western Europe are about to encounter competition from Europe's own computerized information transmission and retrieval system.

Euronet, as it is called, is designed to reduce Europe's growing dependence on the established U.S. data-bank services, whose only rival so far has been the European space agency's system in Frascati, Italy (and its service is limited and highly specialized).

If Euronet satisfies its sponsors' goals, Western Europe will eventually become a net exporter of scientific and technical information. The consequences would be a sharp reduction in the European revenue of Lockheed, SDC and other U.S. data firms, whose combined European sales total $10 million a year and have been growing at the rate of 20 percent annually.

### Lockheed Stake

Lockheed Information Systems has the most at stake because it has gained 60 to 70 percent of the European market.

Euronet is scheduled to start operations next month after an outlay of $8.8 million by the Common Market. Spending of another $11.5 million is planned over the next three years to expand the system's capacity and promote its use.

Euronet will sell precisely the same kinds of information sold by the U.S. data companies. These offerings include, for example, abstracts of papers on chemical and biological subjects, engineering data, patent information and recent physics findings. U.S. concerns currently provide a far greater volume, about 80 separate "data bases," compared with Euronet's initial 20 to 25.

### Low Euronet Charges

Euronet will link London, Frankfurt, Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dublin and Luxembourg and will initially sell data bases that are already available in individual countries. The number of Euronet data bases is expected to double within the first year. Initially, the system will have only enough capacity to respond to 140 queries simultaneously, but the number will rise to 270.

Euronet charges will be 20-percent below those of the U.S. concerns, partly because transmission costs will be lower — $2.70 an hour, compared with $12 an hour.

# Demand Said Soft for New IBM Line

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — On the heels of uncertainties created by a swing of computer users to leases rather than outright purchases, International Business Machines may be facing order weakness in one of its newest lines.

Delivery times recently have shortened appreciably on the large-scale computers known as the 303x line, marketed as the 3031, 3032, and 3033 model units. As recently as last May, says Barry Tarasoff, analyst at Blyth, Eastman Dillon, "semi-official verbal indications from IBM officials were that delivery time was 24 months." In mid-July, delivery schedules dropped to 12 months and availability time was as short as four to five months.

Ulric Weil, analyst at Morgan Stanley, says that "earlier strong demand for the 3033 appears to have weakened noticeably. While the system's official availability is four months, an eager prospect probably can obtain delivery in 45 days."

In computer parlance, delivery schedules apply to new orders for systems tailored to the customer's specific needs. Availability time applies generally to computer systems that are complete but are not necessarily built to the customer's specific configuration.

The apparent order cancellations or deferrals in the 303x line complicate an already difficult near-term outlook for IBM, the analysts say. Mr. Weil's latest assessement of this development prompted Barton Biggs, research director, to shave holdings of IBM in the firm's "model" portfolio to 5 percent of assets from 6.9 percent. He told clients last week he still believes IBM is "the highest-quality investment in the world" and still "epitomizes growth." For the moment, however, "I do think it's appropriate to be underweighted in the stock" versus the Standard & Poor's index, he says.

Mr. Weil says a number of IBM customers are deferring acceptance of scheduled 3033 shipments because of rumors of impending price cuts, recessionary fears and anticipation of a powerful, new Series-H computer line, among other things.

He believes IBM will seek to counter the current softness in the 303x line by cutting prices and enhancing the line's output capabilities sometime this fall.

# ...Prices Up Sharp 1% For June, Bonn Says

From Agency Dispatches

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 13 — West German wholesale prices soared 1 percent in June from May, when they rose 0.5 percent, and were up 7 percent in a year, the federal statistics office reported today.

The index, delayed to reset it to a scale of 1976 equals 100, registered 108.5 in June, up from 107.4 in May which was up 6.2 percent from a year earlier.

The statistics office said petroleum products and seasonal goods accelerated the rise. The spokesman said wholesale heating oil prices rose 6.3 percent in June and were up 73.5 percent in a year. Prices of fuels were up 3.6 percent in June and rose 24.3 percent since June, 1978.

Some foods registered sharp rises, including potatoes, up 49 percent in a month and unroasted coffee, up 23 percent.

However, seasonal factors accounted for an 18-percent drop in fresh vegetable prices.

### Lambsdorff Forecast

Separately, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff forecast that West Germany can restrain inflation to 4.5 percent this year. He added he did not expect inflation to increase markedly in 1980.

In a radio interview, he said the nation's economic development gave him no cause for concern. He expects a 4-percent inflation-adjusted economic growth this year. The trend should continue through 1980, he added.

However, such a development depends on the continuation of both a sensible fiscal policy and the Bundesbank's monetary policies and also on moderation in wage demands, Mr. Lamsdorff said. He warned trade unions against pressing for extra payment for their members to offset recent cost of living rises caused by higher energy prices.

### Bankers Concerned

In Bonn, the German banking federation said that inflation was the only black spot on a bright outlook for the nation's economy.

In a monthly report, it stressed that current statistics all indicate that the uptrend, based on strong investment in capital goods, is continuing. But inflation remained the major problem, the federation said.

Current predictions are that West German prices will peak by October. The Bundesbank thinks that the year-to-year rise could peak at little over 5 percent but other, more pessimistic projections, are for the annual inflation rate to climb as high as 6 percent.

# Congress Sees Sharper Recession

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — Although the current U.S. recession appears likely to be "mild," it potentially could "extend well into 1980 and be more severe than is generally anticipated," the Joint Economic Committee of Congress concluded in its mid-year report released yesterday.

Although the influencial panel stopped short of calling for a general tax cut next year to buffer the recession's impact, its chairman, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, did call for one and predicted that "while it's a minority viewpoint I'm expressing, by October I'll be with the majority."

He argued that a $20-billion tax cut would not "add one whit to inflation" and would "certainly be a cushion" against the effects of a downturn.

The committee's report projected that a combination of energy-price increases, Social Security tax boosts and income tax increases would exert "drag" on the economy "exceeding $30 billion."

### Restrictive Policy

"Whether the economy moves back on the road to recovery in 1980 will depend in large measure on policy choices made late this year and early next," the study said, in an obvious reference to tax action. "Fiscal policy has become much more restrictive than originally planned."

But the report's only direct call for some tax-paring moves was a reference to shortening the time span for business' plant and equipment write-off. "Some additional allowance must be made for the inadequate business depreciation schedules," the report said. The depreciation speedup would give companies improved cash flow, allowing them to modernize their equipment and so improve productivity, Mr. Bentsen argued.

Pointing to a separate report on the economy in the 1980s by the committee staff, he said: "Clearly, the strongest approach. . .is emphasis on the supply side of the economy through greater productivity."

If productivity growth is not accelerated, the average American is likely to see his standard of living drastically reduced in the 1980s, the committee warned. It said that a dismal future could be avoided only if the government acted to raise the economy's productive potential. It described the need to increase output per hour worked as the "economic lynchpin of the 1980s."

Fundamental weaknesses in the economy would emerge even in the absence of oil-price problems, the report said, because growth in productivity is lagging behind growth rates in all the major trading nations.

The staff report, released with the committee study, sketched the inflation outlook for the 1980s under three scenarios: optimistic, pessimistic and baseline.

In the baseline case, consumer prices rise at an annual rate of 6.7 percent during the first five years and at a 5.7-percent pace in the second five years.

The pessimistic scenario has prices climbing 8.7 percent a year in the first half of the decade and soaring at a 9.6-percent annual rate in the latter half. The optimistic outlook sees prices rising at a 6.5-percent yearly pace early in the decade and then at a 4.9-percent rate.

The staff did not say which scenario it thought was the most likely.

The baseline projections assume labor force and productivity growth sufficient to cause the economy to grow annually 3.3 to 3.5 percent during the first half of the decade and 2.9 to 3 percent a year during the second half.

They assume that monetary policy will accommodate that growth, that oil prices will rise about 10.5 percent a year and that there will be certain corporate and personal tax cuts. The optimistic projections assume a half-percentage-point higher economic growth; the pessimistic estimates assume up to a full percentage point lower.

The study further noted that slow-growth policies would result in hardships for blacks, Hispanics and other disadvantaged minorities. The study said the nation also had to shift attention to the supply side of the economy to train more of the disadvantaged to "assume their rightful roles in the workplaces of America."

### Major Departure

Implicitly criticizing President Carter's economic policies, Sen. Bentsen said: "We need policies not just for the next election, but for the long-term. The country simply cannot afford a decade characterized by crisis management and crisis containment policies."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the ranking minority member on the committee, said that unless policies to stimulate productivity growth were implemented now, there would be "rapidly escalating prices and lengthened unemployment lines."

The decision to avoid any short-range forecast or policy proposals constituted a major turnabout from previous practice. Traditionally, the committee has been unabashed about offering recommendations.

The move marked a second dramatic step in the transformation of the once decidely liberal panel since conservative Bentsen took over as chairman in January. In its initial report last March, the committee broke with tradition by advocating a set of moderately conservative economic policies that gave top priority to fighting inflation and spurring investment rather than averting a recession.

# Rally in Stocks Baffling Wall Street Investors

By John A. Jones

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 — The strong rally at the New York Stock Exchange over the past two weeks has baffled some market watchers who wonder how the market can do so well in what is supposed to be a recession.

Insiders say that Wall Street's 40-point gain since July 23 is either a summer rally that will fade with the season, or the start of something really big that could lead to a new peak in the Dow Jones industrial index by the January, 1981, presidential inauguration.

"People are properly confused," said Edmund Mennis, chairman of Security Pacific Investment Managers, the investment arm of Security Pacific Bank. "We are either not going to have a recession or we're not going to have a rally. But it would be unusual, if not unique, to have things go on this way."

However, it may not be such a contradiction to have a rally during a recession according to one major mutual fund manager.

### Stocks Are Cheap

"I don't think people whose business is to invest should be surprised by this," he said. "A recession might do a couple of constructive things. It could cause consumers to slow down their buying and take the steam out of inflation, and that could lead to interest rates topping out and coming down. Both could be good for the economy."

One thing most market experts agree on is that stocks are cheap today, by historical standards, while institutional investors have been sitting on piles of cash invested in high-yielding, short-term securities such as Treasury bills and bank certificates of deposit.

"That money can't stay there forever," said Tom Anderson of Crowell Weedon & Co., in Los Angeles. "Everything has doubled in price but the stock market, and I think we're going to have a real rally."

William LeFevre of Granger & Co. noted that the rally picked up steam on July 25, the day Paul Volcker was named Federal Reserve Board chairman. The Dow industrials jumped 9.73 that day, on top

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## Or 'Sideways Slide'

# Experts Assessing Impact of U.S. Slump

By Thomas C. Hayes

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT) — Some of the sting has gone out of the word "recession" this time around, probably because so many people have known it was coming for so long. Economic forecasters, furthermore, do not expect a real dive this year compared with the recession of 1974-75. But like all such slumps, this will have its own special character.

Mild or not, some parts of the economy will suffer more than others. Automobiles, aluminum, petrochemicals and synthetic-textile fibers are the industries expected to bear the brunt of the slowdown. Many economists believe the worst will come in the fourth quarter this year, with the gross national product — output of goods and services — falling about 4 percent. In the last recession, GNP sunk a full 8 percent in the worst quarter.

A major reason for the relative optimism is that business plainly is ready for a pause in demand. For instance, Commercial Credit, of Baltimore, Md., tightened its lending policies a year ago. "We were anticipating some difficulties this year," recalls Larry Shotwell, president of Commercial Credit Economic Services.

As it turned out, the difficulties have been minor. And Commercial Credit, a Control Data subsidiary, has actually increased its loan volume over the past year. But the finance concern continues to tread carefully in an economy that in some ways seems past the advent of contraction and, yet, shows other signs of vigor.

### 'More Prepared'

For his part, Mr. Shotwell believes that the recession, which is widely thought to have started this spring, will hang on perhaps until mid-1980. "We're more prepared this time around," he said. "We began to anticipate trouble in the middle of 1974, but it was too late to catch up then."

That opinion is similar to the general views of businessmen and economists. Businesses have been behaving cautiously since last autumn; in the main, they have kept their inventories, which aggravated the last recession, well below the levels of 1974. Consumers, meanwhile, have cut back on their borrowing and boosted savings, thus reducing the threat of widespread personal bankruptcies if unemployment rises.

Additional factors portend a mild recession: there is no credit crunch although interest rates remain high; the economies of the major U.S. trading partners are fairly strong, meaning U.S. exports should rise, imports fall and the trade grap shrink; this, in turn, should bolster the dollar.

"We're in the recession now but it's a very special transition into recession," said Albert Sommers, chief economist of the Conference Board, a nonprofit business research organization. "It's slow and deliberate and has almost a dream-like quality because it has been forecast for so long."

The question of whether there's a recession at all is still open to debate — officially at least. The National Bureau of Economic Research, the arbiter in these matters, declares a recession when two consecutive quarters of decline in the gross national product, the sum of goods and services produced, are registered. In the second quarter, economic output fell by 3.3 percent. But a recession will not be official until the Commerce Department says that GNP during three months ending September slumped again.

Alan Greenspan, chief economic adviser under the Ford administration and chairman of Townsend-Greenspan & Co., a consulting firm, is not convinced that economic activity is continuing on a downward slope, although he thinks recession is likely by the year's end. "Strangely, I'm dubious," he said. "It's by no means clear that one could describe what's been going on the last few months as anything other than a sideways drift."

### High Employment

He pointed out that the unemployment rate is slightly above its low for the last five years, employment is at a record high, industrial production is sound and retail sales show signs of snapping back from the sharp drop in June. "The third quarter will show very little change from the second, and I would not be surprised to see it on the plus side," he said.

Many economists concede that the decline they anticipate for the third quarter will be slight compared to the second quarter. But, like Arthur Okun, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Johnson, they contend that sagging consumer confidence was jolted too severely by long gas lines to rejuvenate the economy.

"Remember, the savings rate was only 5.4 percent in the second quarter," said Mr. Okun, now a senior economist at the Brookings Institution. "That does not indicate a situation in which people let money pile up in their pockets when they didn't get to the store because they had to sit in gas lines." Also, inventories, particularly in the automobile industry, have climbed too high, he said, adding, "It's hard to believe we can get out of this without a period of inventory liquidation."

If this is a recession, most economists expect to be about average in length — through the spring of 1980, or 11 months, the average duration of the six major economic downturns since World War II.

"The long period of caution extracted some of the energy of this recession," Mr. Sommers said. "The business sector is really well-prepared for this recession so it's not going to experience the spasm that it did last time. Although inventories are beginning to build, this lacks the frantic quality of 1974. Businesses have been temperate in their purchases."

Consumer spending paced the four recent years of business expansion until earlier this year and delayed the recession many economists forecast would begin last January. One reason for the delay is that consumer borrowing was extended by second mortgages and two-family incomes. But the spending splurge came to an end early this year.

"Looked at from several angles, people are striving mightily to balance out their overall savings and credit situation," said Irwin Kellner, senior vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust. For instance, the personal savings rate increased to 5.4 percent from 4.7 percent in the second quarter and retail purchases made on credit eased to 37.8 percent of total purchases in June from 39.3 percent in May. "This is the way it usually works in the business cycle," he added. "The consumer improves his position so that when the retailer cuts prices to move merchandise, the consumer takes advantage, spends and moves us out of the recession."

For now, as consumers tighten their belts, sales of durable items

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# NYSE Prices Up Sharply

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 — New York Stock Exchange prices today added to last week's gains by staging another broad advance in heavy trading.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by the market's strength last week despite bleak economic news, particularly the 1.1-percent rise in wholesale prices and further growth in the basic money stock.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.20 to 875.26, reaching its best level since April 10. Advancing issues led declines 1,073 to 450 as volume swelled to 41.98 million shares from 36.74 million Friday.

Most analysts expect the growth in money supply to bring a credit-tightening response from the Federal Reserve probably after the Federal Open Market Committee meeting tomorrow. But there were hints of a possible firming effort today and last Friday. Fed funds closed today at 10¾ with a high of 11 and a low of 10 13/16.

Late in the session the Commerce Department reported retail sales rose a seasonally-adjusted $256 million, or 0.4 percent, to $71.73 billion in July. The rise was the first in four months and compared with a revised 0.6-percent drop in June. Durable goods sales increased $176 million to $24.36 billion compared with a 3.7-percent drop in June but sales by auto dealers fell $14.18 billion during the month.

Exxon gained 1⅛ to 54. It warned that it would scrap plans to acquire Reliance Electric if a federal court temporarily blocked its purchase of Reliance shares at $72 each. Reliance was unchanged at 60. The FTC said it will not object to Exxon's purchase of Reliance stock if Exxon agrees that it will not exercise control over the engine maker while the court order requiring Reliance to be held separately is in effect.

RCA slipped ⅜ and CIT Financial CIT added 1¾. The companies announced they are resuming discussions about a possible merger. A joint statement said the move came at RCA's suggestion. "There is no assurance that any agreement will be reached," the statement concluded. The two companies first confirmed they had had discussions on July 5. But on July 10, they announced that an RCA merger offer to CIT Financial had been withdrawn.

Superior Oil directors authorized a 5-for-1 stock split subject to approval by shareholders. The company also said its annual dividend rate, beginning with the fourth quarter, will be increased by 25 percent to $3.52 from $2.80, before giving effect to the stock split. Prior to the announcement, trading in the stock was halted at 434, off 1½.

North American Philips, the U.S. unit of NV Philips, gained 1⅜ to 32. It will seek a minority stake in Pertec Computer. Pertec was unchanged at 11¾.

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RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
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CASINO PALM BEACH CANNES

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **— A—A—A —** | | | | | | | | |
| 39½ | 29⅝ | ACF | 2.24 | 5.8 | 7 | 358 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 23⅜ | 15¾ | AMF | 1.24 | 6.8 | 7 | 430 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 18⅛ | + ¼ |
| 32⅞ | 13 | AM Intl | .28 | 1.6 | 7 | 434 | 17¾ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | + ¾ |
| 14⅜ | 8⅝ | APL | 1 | 9.3 | | 66 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | |
| 47¾ | 33¾ | ARA | 1.64 | 4.3 | 8 | 619 | 39 | 36¾ | 38⅞ | +2 |
| 31⅜ | 21½ | ASA | 1.40 | 5.5 | | 353 | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 14⅞ | 8⅛ | ATO | .48 | 4.2 | 5 | 163 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | + ⅜ |
| 41¼ | 17 | AVX | .50 | 1.2 | 13 | 115 | u43⅛ | 41½ | 43⅛ | +1⅞ |
| 39⅛ | 29½ | AbbtLb | 1 | 2.7 | 13 | 605 | 36⅞ | 36 | 36⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 23¾ | 16¼ | AcmeC | 1.20 | 5.6 | 5 | 47 | 21½ | 21 | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3⅜ | AdmDg | .04 | .9 | 6 | 116 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 10¾ | AdaEx | 1.28e | 10. | | 102 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅝ | + ¼ |
| 8½ | 3⅜ | AdmMl | .20e | 3.8 | 7 | 26 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 34⅛ | 28⅝ | AetnLf | s1.80 | 5.2 | 5 | 1071 | u35 | 34½ | 34⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 28¼ | 17⅝ | Ahmans | 1.20 | 4.4 | 5 | 51 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27½ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 2 | Aileen | | | | 17 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 23⅛ | AirPrd | .60 | 1.8 | 10 | 773 | 34⅛ | 33⅜ | 33⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 15¾ | AirbFrt | 1.20 | 5.3 | 10 | 432 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 15 | 11¼ | Akzona | .80 | 6.5 | 7 | 109 | 12½ | 12 | 12⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 9⅜ | 7¾ | AlaP | dpt.87 | 11. | | 22 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| 95 | 78 | AlaP pf | 9 | 11. | | z70 | 82½ | 81½ | 82½ | |
| 111 | 97½ | AlaP pf | 11 | 11. | | z60 | 99¼ | 99½ | 99¼ | — ¾ |
| 102 | 83 | AlaP pf | 9.44 | 11. | | z2190 | 89⅞ | 85½ | 85 | —1½ |
| 86¾ | 72 | AlaP pf | 8.16 | 11. | | z10 | 74 | 74 | 74 | —1 |
| 86½ | 71¾ | AlaP pf | 8.28 | 11. | | z20 | 74 | 74 | 74 | —1¼ |
| 16⅛ | 13⅝ | Alagsco | 1.40 | 9.1 | 9 | 15 | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | |
| 26⅛ | 13½ | Alaskin | .66 | 2.7 | 22 | 119 | 24⅞ | 24 | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 45⅜ | 23½ | Albany | 1 | 2.4 | 10 | 39 | 41¾ | 41¼ | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| 9⅜ | 6¼ | Alberto | .36 | 4.6 | 9 | 44 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 31 | Albrtsn | 1.20 | 2.8 | 8 | 13 | 42¾ | 42½ | 42½ | — ¼ |
| 38½ | 30⅛ | AlcanA | 2 | 5.6 | 4 | 1210 | 35⅝ | 34⅞ | 35⅜ | +1 |
| 31⅜ | 22⅝ | AlcoStd | 1.40 | 4.6 | 6 | 39 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | + ⅞ |
| 9⅜ | 5¼ | Alexdr | .40 | 5.5 | 6 | 102 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅜ | 18½ | AllgCp | 1 | 3.4 | 8 | 48 | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29¼ | — ⅜ |
| 28⅜ | 25¾ | AlgCp pf | 2.86 | 10. | | 239 | u28⅞ | 28 | 28¼ | + ¼ |
| 15 | 6½ | AlgAir | | | 5 | 833 | 10⅛ | 9⅜ | 10⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 29¼ | 18 | AlgAir pf | 1.87 | 8.0 | | 45 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 23¾ | 13¾ | AlgLud | 1.28 | 5.6 | 5 | 97 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 30 | AlgLd pf | 3 | 7.8 | | 4 | 38¾ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 21 | AlgLd pf | 2.19 | 9.8 | | 9 | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| 19 | 15¼ | AllgPw | 1.76 | 9.9 | 7 | 176 | 17⅞ | 17⅛ | 17¾ | + ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 14¼ | AllenGp | s 1 | 6.3 | 7 | 196 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 20⅝ | Allergan | .60 | 2.0 | 11 | 253 | 31⅛ | 30⅛ | 30¾ | +1 |
| 41⅞ | 27⅜ | AlldCh | 2 | 5.2 | 9 | 670 | 39⅛ | 38 | 38⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 13⅞ | 9⅞ | AlldMnt | .86 | 6.7 | 7 | 106 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 21½ | 10⅝ | AlldPd | .60 | 2.7 | 13 | 19 | u21⅞ | 21½ | 21⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 28 | 20⅞ | AlldStr | 1.60 | 6.0 | 6 | 562 | 26½ | 25⅞ | 26½ | + ⅜ |
| 38½ | 27¾ | AllisCh | 1.80 | 4.8 | 6 | 219 | u38⅝ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 11⅛ | AllrAu | .64b | 3.8 | 10 | 100 | u16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 22¼ | 14½ | AlphPr | .72a | 3.7 | 8 | 22 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 56¾ | 43⅝ | Alcoa | 2.80 | 5.3 | 4 | 995 | 53 | 52¼ | 52⅞ | +1 |
| 22¼ | 13⅛ | AmlSug | 1 | 4.8 | 8 | 3 | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ¼ |
| 41⅛ | 36½ | Amcx | s 1.80 | 4.6 | 8 | 217 | 39⅞ | 39 | 39¼ | |
| 55¼ | 41 | Amax pf | 3 | 5.6 | | 20 | 53¾ | 53 | 53¾ | + ⅞ |
| 32¾ | 14 | Amcord | 1.40 | 4.7 | 8 | 733 | 31½ | 29 | 29¾ | —1½ |
| 25¾ | 16¼ | Amrce | 1.32 | 5.4 | 6 | 67 | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 24¼ | + ¾ |
| 42 | 31 | Amrc pf | 2.60 | 6.8 | | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | — ½ |
| 48⅞ | 23¼ | AHess | 1.40 | 3.4 | 6 | 1327 | 41¾ | 41⅛ | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| 107½ | 56 | AHes pf | 3.50 | 3.8 | | 26 | 91 | 90 | 91 | +1 |
| 19⅜ | 13⅝ | AmAir | .40 | 2.9 | 2 | 1048 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | + ½ |
| 9¼ | 4 | AmAir | wt | | | 481 | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | |
| 22⅜ | 18⅜ | AAir pf | 2.18 | 11. | | 10 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | |
| 20½ | 12¾ | ABakr | 1.20b | 8.3 | 6 | 123 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 67 | 45½ | ABrnds | 5 | 7.5 | 7 | 100 | 66⅝ | 66 | 66⅝ | |
| 33½ | 30⅝ | ABrd pf | 2.75 | 8.4 | | 30 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | |
| 35⅝ | 28¾ | ABrd pf | 2.67 | 7.7 | | 62 | 34¾ | 34½ | 34½ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 32¾ | ABdcst | 1.20 | 2.6 | 9 | 942 | u47¼ | 46½ | 46¾ | + ¼ |
| 20 | 13¼ | ABldM | .70 | 4.6 | 7 | 30 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 43 | 34½ | AmCan | 2.80 | 7.2 | 6 | 135 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 19¾ | ACan pf | 1.75 | 8.5 | | 2 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 6⅝ | 2⅛ | ACentry | | | | 8 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 32⅞ | 23¼ | ACyan | 1.60 | 6.0 | 8 | 330 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¾ | + ½ |
| 14½ | 8⅝ | AmDistl | | | | 17 | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 36 | 19⅝ | ADT | 1.08 | 4.6 | 9 | 42 | 23½ | 23 | 23¼ | + ½ |
| 24½ | 19½ | AEIPw | 2.18 | 11. | 10 | 595 | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20¾ | |
| 39½ | 27¾ | AmExp | 1.80 | 4.9 | 8 | 387 | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 8¾ | AFamil | .60b | 4.8 | 6 | 107 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 19 | AGIBd | 2e | 9.4 | | 30 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ¼ |
| 20 | 15½ | AGnCv | 1.44 | 7.3 | | 27 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19¾ | + ¼ |
| 38⅛ | 22⅜ | AGnIns | 1 | 2.6 | 6 | 546 | u38 | 36½ | 37¾ | +1⅜ |
| 44⅝ | 29 | AGIn pf | 1.80 | 3.9 | | 23 | u46⅞ | 45¼ | 46¼ | +2⅛ |
| 16½ | 9⅞ | AHeritLf | .48 | 3.1 | 10 | 8 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| 22½ | 12 | AmHoist | 1 | 5.6 | 6 | 87 | 18½ | 17¾ | 18 | — ⅜ |
| 32½ | 24⅜ | AHome | 1.50 | 5.1 | 12 | 1491 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29⅛ | + ½ |
| 32¾ | 23⅝ | AmHosp | .80 | 2.5 | 12 | 1544 | u33 | 32½ | 32⅝ | +1 |
| 13⅛ | 7⅝ | AmInvl | .40 | 4.1 | 7 | 2229 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9¾ | —1⅛ |
| 35⅜ | 18 | AMI | .80 | 2.5 | 11 | 285 | 32¼ | 31¾ | 32¼ | + ⅜ |
| 9 | 4⅝ | AmMotrs | | | 3 | 688 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 47 | 36 | ANatR | 3.20 | 7.2 | 9 | 105 | 44⅞ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | + ½ |
| 30½ | 24½ | ASLFl | n.60a | 2.0 | 6 | 7 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30⅞ | |
| 16½ | 10¼ | AShip | .80a | 5.1 | 51 | 71 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| 55 | 39 | AStand | 3 | 5.4 | 7 | 277 | u55¼ | 54 | 55¼ | +1⅛ |
| 9¾ | 6 | ASteril | .32 | 3.7 | 9 | 181 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅞ | 23½ | AmStr | .80 | 2.6 | 4 | 191 | u31 | 30⅜ | 30¾ | + ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 26 | AmStr | wi | | | 16 | u30 | 29½ | 30 | + ½ |
| 59½ | 58⅜ | AmStr pf | wi | | | 44 | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ | + ¼ |
| 64¾ | 56⅞ | ATT | 5 | 8.7 | 7 | 4508 | 57⅞ | 57⅝ | 57¾ | + ¼ |
| 67⅜ | 59¾ | ATT pf | 4 | 6.6 | | 18 | 60½ | 60⅜ | 60½ | + ⅛ |
| 49⅜ | 43½ | ATT pf | 3.64 | 7.8 | | 10 | 46⅝ | 46½ | 46½ | — ⅛ |
| 50¼ | 44⅞ | ATT pf | 3.74 | 7.7 | | 10 | 47⅜ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10¼ | AWatWk | .92 | 6.3 | 5 | 22 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | |
| 14¼ | 11¾ | AWa 5pf | 1.25 | 10. | | z100 | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 15½ | Ameron | 1 | 5.1 | 6 | 6 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ¼ |
| 16⅛ | 9½ | AmesD | .40b | 3.1 | 5 | 31 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 41⅜ | 27¼ | Ametek | 1.80 | 4.5 | 10 | 249 | 40½ | 40 | 40¼ | + ⅜ |
| 22½ | 15⅝ | Amfac | 1.20 | 5.4 | 5 | 150 | u22½ | 22 | 22¼ | |
| 38⅝ | 29½ | AMP Inc | .76 | 2.0 | 13 | 522 | 38½ | 37¾ | 38½ | +1⅛ |
| 23 | 13⅞ | Ampco | .60 | 2.6 | 8 | 91 | u23⅞ | 22½ | 23⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 19⅞ | 10⅞ | Ampex | .05e | .3 | 11 | 2334 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17½ | + ⅝ |
| 7⅛ | 2⅛ | AmrepCo | | | 8 | 279 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 23½ | 14½ | Amstar | 1.35 | 7.0 | 8 | 231 | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 19⅜ | + ¾ |
| 7¾ | 6½ | Amst pf | .68 | 9.7 | | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 45 | 29¼ | Amsted | 2 | 5.0 | 7 | 84 | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 39⅞ | — ½ |
| 19¼ | 14½ | Analog | s | | 15 | 51 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 18⅝ | 16 | Anchor | s1.20 | 7.1 | 5 | 231 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| 26 | 18⅛ | AnClay | 1.12 | 5.0 | 7 | 40 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | + ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 5⅝ | Angelica | .34 | 5.3 | 7 | 72 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 8½ | Anixter | .40 | 2.2 | 8 | 265 | u18⅝ | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 18⅜ | Apache | s.40 | 1.6 | 10 | 79 | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 89 | 74½ | ApPw | pf8.12 | 10. | | z20 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | +1½ |
| 22½ | 7½ | ApldDig | | | 7 | 101 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ¼ |
| 49¼ | 18½ | ApldDig | pf1 | 5.1 | | 5 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 11½ | 5½ | ApplMg | | | 9 | 64 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 17½ | Arcata | 1.12 | 4.1 | 7 | 84 | u27 | 26 | 27 | +1 |
| 34¼ | 28¾ | Arcol pf | 2 | 5.9 | | 5 | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | + ¾ |
| 30½ | 25 | Arcol | pf2.16 | 7.3 | | 13 | 30 | 29½ | 29¾ | + ¼ |


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(Continued on Page 9)

المحتوى من الاصل

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

| Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MalonH | .96 | 3.2 | 10 | 48 | 30⅜ | 30 | 30¼ | |
| MohkIn | .38b | 4.0 | 3 | 89 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| MohkLt | .30 | 3.7 | 12 | 12 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| MfrHan | 2.28 | 6.5 | 6 | 549 | 35⅝ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ½ |
| MAPCO | 1.40 | 4.2 | 11 | 248 | 33½ | 32⅞ | 33⅛ | + ½ |
| MarMf s | .80 | 1.9 | 10 | 2279 | 42⅝ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | + ¼ |
| MarOil s | 1.40 | 3.7 | 6 | 814 | 38¼ | 37⅜ | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MarMid | .80 | 4.2 | 7 | 141 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| MarionL | .44 | 3.1 | 17 | 110 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| MarkCh | .38 | 2.6 | 14 | 29 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| Mark wf | 1.20 | 7.3 | | 6 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Marley | 1 | 4.0 | 7 | 148 | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 25 | + ¼ |
| Marrlot | .16 | 1.0 | 11 | 1893 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| MrshM | 3.20 | 5.1 | 11 | 51 | 63⅛ | 63 | 63⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MrshF | 1.24 | 6.9 | 8 | 439 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| MartM | 2 | 5.1 | 6 | 1095 | u40 | 38⅞ | 39⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Marvk | .48 | 2.2 | 12 | 67 | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21½ | — ¼ |
| MaCup | .56 | 2.4 | 8 | 351 | 24½ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | —1 |
| Masco | .60 | 2.4 | 10 | 475 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Masonit | 1.20 | 4.6 | 8 | 374 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26¼ | + ⅜ |
| MasM | 1.36e | 10. | 10 | 77 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MasyF | | | | 199 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| MasCp | 1.72 | 10. | | 29 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MasInc | 1.32 | 10. | | 120 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MatsuE | .50e | 1.6 | 8 | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | + ⅛ |
| Mattel | .30e | 2.9 | 8 | 1164 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Mattel wt | | | | 454 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| Mattl pf | 2.50 | 8.9 | | 171 | u28⅛ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | + ⅜ |
| MayDS | 1.40 | 5.3 | 6 | 993 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | + ¼ |
| MayerO | 1 | 4.1 | 9 | 70 | 25⅛ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| MaysJW | | | 3 | 42 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Maytg | 1.80 | 6.9 | 8 | 57 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| McDrm | 1.20 | 5.7 | 11 | 702 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅞ | + ½ |
| McDr pf | 2.20 | 8.5 | | 43 | 26⅛ | 25⅞ | 26 | + ⅛ |
| McDr pf | 2.60 | 9.0 | | 7 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| McDnld | .56 | 1.1 | 12 | 278 | 51⅛ | 50⅝ | 51 | + ½ |
| McDonD | .75 | 2.6 | 6 | 1214 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅞ |
| McDonh | 1.32 | 4.5 | 5 | 4 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | |
| McGEd | 1.80 | 6.4 | 7 | 303 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| McGrH | 1.28 | 4.8 | 10 | 274 | 26⅞ | 26½ | 26¾ | + ⅛ |
| McIntyr | 9 | | | z8750 | 43⅝ | 42 | 43⅝ | +2⅝ |
| McLean | .44 | 4.3 | 10 | 24 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| McLouth | | | 2 | 55 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| McNorO | .10 | .4 | 113 | 100 | 26 | 24½ | 24⅝ | — ⅜ |
| McNell | .80 | 4.4 | 10 | 66 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ¼ |
| Mead | 1.60 | 5.9 | 5 | 604 | 27⅛ | 26⅝ | 27⅛ | + ½ |
| Measrx | .50 | 1.2 | 15 | 100 | 41½ | 41 | 41⅛ | |
| Medtrn | .60 | 1.3 | 15 | 115 | 47 | 46⅛ | 47 | + ¼ |
| Melville | 1.40 | 4.5 | 8 | 167 | 31 | 30 | 31 | +1 |
| Memorex | | | 4 | 380 | 32⅛ | 30⅝ | 31 | —1⅛ |
| MercStr | 1a | 2.6 | 5 | 27 | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅛ | +1 |
| MerTx s | 1.20 | 4.2 | 8 | 69 | u28⅛ | 27½ | 28⅛ | +1 |
| Merck | 1.90 | 2.8 | 15 | 1374 | 68⅞ | 67⅝ | 68⅞ | +1½ |
| Merdith | 1.20 | 3.5 | 7 | 6 | 35⅛ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅜ |
| MerrLy | .96 | 4.6 | 8 | 1268 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅞ | + ¼ |
| MesaPet | .48 | .7 | 15 | 569 | 65⅛ | 64⅝ | 64⅞ | — ¼ |
| Mesab | 1.43e | 8.4 | 13 | 34 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | |
| Mestk | .60e | 3.2 | | 26 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19 | + ¼ |
| MGM s | .60 | 3.0 | 9 | 153 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | |
| Metrm | 2.80 | 4.5 | 8 | 27 | 62⅝ | 62⅛ | 62½ | + ¼ |
| MtE pfG | 7.68 | 12. | | z130 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| MtWI pf | 2.67 | 9.8 | | 3 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| MtWI pf | 2.12 | 8.3 | | 20 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | + ¼ |
| MdCTel | 1.60 | 7.6 | 8 | 45 | u21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MdCT pf | 2.06 | 8.0 | | 8 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ¼ |
| MidSUt | 1.52 | 9.7 | 6 | 377 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MidlndM | | | | 44 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MidRos | 1.20 | 4.5 | 8 | 80 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| MillerW | .98 | 3.7 | 9 | 70 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MilBrd | .80 | 2.4 | 9 | 174 | u33⅛ | 32⅝ | 33 | + ⅜ |
| MilRoy | .40 | 2.1 | 13 | 30 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MinnGs | 1.94 | 8.3 | 5 | 24 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | + ½ |
| MMM | 2.40 | 4.2 | 11 | 1531 | 57⅛ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | +1½ |
| MinPL | 1.94 | 9.6 | 5 | 64 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MirroCp | .96 | 7.3 | 8 | 18 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | + ¼ |
| Mission | .80 | 1.8 | 8 | 8 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | + ¼ |
| MoPacC | 3 | 5.8 | 5 | 66 | 52⅛ | 51⅞ | 52⅛ | + ⅜ |
| MoPSv | 1b | 7.8 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ¼ |
| MoPS pf | 2.44 | 11. | | 1 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Mobil s | 2.40 | 6.1 | 6 | 940 | 39⅝ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | + ⅜ |
| MobileH | | | 13 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| MdMer | .20 | 1.4 | 7 | 138 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | |
| Mohasco | .90 | 8.6 | 9 | 169 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | + ½ |
| MohkDta | | | 14 | 1290 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | |
| MohkR | 1.20 | 8.8 | 124 | 7 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Monrh s | 1 | 5.6 | 5 | x3 | u18⅝ | 18 | 18 | + ¼ |
| Monogr | .52 | 1.2 | 9 | 425 | u44⅛ | 41⅞ | 44⅛ | +3⅜ |
| Monsan | 3.40 | 6.3 | 6 | 359 | 54⅞ | 53⅝ | 54 | + ⅜ |
| MntDU | 1.50 | 7.9 | 7 | 17 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| MonPw | 2.04 | 8.5 | 9 | 142 | 24⅛ | 23⅞ | 24⅛ | + ⅜ |
| MonSt | 1.80a | 9.1 | | 33 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| MORY | .92e | 10. | 11 | 44 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| MoorM | 1.72 | 3.3 | 5 | 34 | 33⅞ | 33¼ | 33⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Morgan | 2.50 | 4.7 | 8 | 400 | 53⅝ | 53⅛ | 53⅝ | + ⅜ |
| MorKn | 1.50 | 4.9 | 6 | 90 | 30⅞ | 29⅞ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MorseSh | .66 | 4.0 | 5 | 119 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅝ | + ½ |
| MtgTrAm | | | 8 | 58 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | |
| MorNor | 1.40 | 3.3 | 9 | 180 | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Motrola | 1.20 | 2.5 | 10 | 708 | 47⅝ | 47 | 47⅝ | + ⅝ |
| MtFuel | 2.20 | 7.7 | 9 | 93 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | — ⅛ |
| MtSTel | 2.32 | 8.8 | 7 | 41 | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | + ⅛ |
| Munford | | | 9 | 50 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Munfd pf | .45 | 5.8 | | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Munsng | 1.20 | 8.3 | 12 | 73 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| MurphC | 1.28 | 9.1 | 21 | 16 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 | — ⅛ |
| MurpOil | 1 | 1.6 | 12 | 60 | u63⅝ | 62⅝ | 63⅛ | + ½ |
| MurryO | 1 | 4.8 | 8 | 19 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | + ⅛ |
| MutOm | 1.32 | 9.9 | | 38 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MyersL | .50 | 4.8 | 7 | 61 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| — N—N—N — | | | | | | | | |
| NCH | .64 | 3.4 | 9 | 16 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| NCNB n | .64 | 4.0 | 7 | 21 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| NCR | 1.60 | 2.1 | 9 | 1196 | u77⅞ | 76⅞ | 77¼ | + ⅜ |
| NLInd | 1.20 | 4.4 | 10 | 1019 | u27⅝ | 27 | 27⅛ | + ⅝ |
| NLT | 1.12 | 3.6 | 8 | 858 | 31⅝ | 30½ | 30⅞ | — ⅛ |
| NVF s | | | 7 | 249 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | + ¼ |
| Nabisco | 1.50 | 6.2 | 7 | 181 | 24⅞ | 23½ | 24⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Nalco | 1.36 | 4.0 | 15 | 133 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Narco | .68 | 4.1 | 16 | 48 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Nashua | 1.30 | 4.6 | 5 | 218 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | +1 |
| NatAirl | .50 | 1.0 | 67 | 188 | 48 | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | |
| NatCan | .72 | 3.2 | 10 | 123 | 22½ | 22 | 22⅛ | + ⅜ |
| NtCan pf | 1.50 | 3.8 | | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | +1⅛ |
| NtCtyL | .68 | 4.8 | 7 | 176 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| NtDetr | 2 | 5.9 | 5 | 16 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NatDist | 1.88 | 7.4 | 6 | 620 | u24⅞ | 23⅞ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NDist pf | 4.25 | 5.8 | | z20 | 73 | 73 | 73 | +1⅛ |
| NatFG | 2.54 | 8.9 | 6 | 21 | 29 | 28½ | 28⅞ | — ⅛ |
| NatGyp | 1.32 | 6.5 | 5 | 320 | 21⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NatHom | | | | 29 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| NtLRst n | .28 | 2.4 | 8 | 176 | u11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NMdCr s | .60 | 2.9 | 10 | 642 | 21 | 20⅝ | 21 | + ⅛ |
| NMedE s | .50 | 2.7 | 11 | 276 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| NMineSv | .56 | 3.6 | 21 | x72 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NtPrest | 1.58 | 7.6 | 11 | 86 | 19⅞ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | + ½ |
| NtSemic | | | 10 | 2101 | 26½ | 25⅝ | 26½ | + ⅜ |
| NtSvIn | 1.08 | 5.5 | 7 | 182 | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 19⅝ | +1⅛ |
| NStand | 1.24 | 7.6 | 6 | 59 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| NatlSH | 2.40 | 7.7 | 5 | 97 | 33⅞ | 33½ | 33⅞ | + ⅜ |
| NatTea | | | 7 | 6 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Natom | 2.20 | 4.0 | 6 | 468 | u56½ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Natm pf | 1.60 | 4.4 | | 40 | u36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅝ | |
| NevPw | 2.12 | 8.0 | 7 | 30 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NevP pf | 1.60 | 10. | | z500 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| NevP pf | 2.30 | 11. | | z20 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ½ |
| NevP pf | 1.95 | 10. | | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ¼ |
| NEngEl | 2.24 | 9.7 | 7 | 52 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | |
| NEnGE | 1.60 | 9.6 | 6 | 8 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NENucl s | .26 | 1.2 | 17 | 184 | u22⅛ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | + ⅜ |
| NEngT | 3.16 | 8.9 | 8 | 23 | 35⅞ | 35⅛ | 35⅞ | — ⅛ |
| NYSEG | 1.76 | 10. | 7 | 74 | 17⅞ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NYS pf | 3.75 | 10. | | z50 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | —1 |
| NYS pf | 8.80 | 10. | | z180 | 85 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | — ¼ |
| NYS pf | 2.12 | 9.6 | | 1 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| Newcrp | | | | 85 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| Newell n | .70 | 7.9 | 5 | 28 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Newhall | .80 | 1.9 | 9 | 41 | u43 | 42⅛ | 43 | + ⅜ |
| Newmt | 1.20 | 4.5 | 7 | 262 | 26⅝ | 25⅞ | 26⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Newt pf | 4.50 | 5.4 | | 6 | 84¼ | 83½ | 83½ | — ½ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16½ | 7⅛ | Newprk | .28 | 1.3 | 12 | 286 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 13 | NiaMP | 1.44 | 9.8 | 7 | 75 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 31 | NiaMpf | 3.40 | 10. | | z10 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | — ¾ |
| 46 | 36⅛ | NiaMpf | 4.10 | 11. | | z60 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | —1 |
| 56⅝ | 45½ | NiaMpf | 5.25 | 10. | | z100 | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 110 | 100 | NiMpf | 10.60 | 10. | | z700 | 105½ | 104½ | 105½ | +2½ |
| 12⅞ | 9½ | NiagSh | 1.21e | 9.7 | | x41 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | |
| 34 | 26⅛ | NICOR | 2.52 | 7.4 | 7 | 189 | u34⅛ | 33½ | 34⅛ | + ½ |
| 28⅞ | 20⅞ | NorfWn | 1.92 | 7.0 | 6 | 284 | 27⅝ | 26⅞ | 27⅝ | + ½ |
| 26⅝ | 18½ | Norlin | 1.60 | 7.4 | 4 | 61 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅞ | 20⅞ | Norris | 1.40 | 5.1 | 7 | 291 | 27½ | 26⅞ | 27½ | + ⅝ |
| 38½ | 14⅝ | NACoal | .64 | 1.9 | 9 | 159 | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅝ | NoAMtg | | | | 119 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 24⅝ | NoAPhl | 1.70 | 5.3 | 5 | 129 | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 | +1⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 8⅝ | NoestUt | 1.18 | 11. | 7 | 683 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 11 | NCalSL | .70 | 3.2 | 5 | 22 | 19⅛ | 19⅞ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 14⅝ | NIndPS | 1.50 | 9.5 | 8 | 402 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 50⅝ | 32⅝ | NorNGs | 3 | 6.0 | 7 | 143 | 50⅝ | 49⅝ | 50⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 27⅛ | 21⅝ | NoStPw | 2.28 | 9.1 | 7 | 189 | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 25⅛ | + ¼ |
| 43 | 36⅛ | NSPw pf | 3.60 | 9.2 | | z30 | 39 | 39 | 39 | +1⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 42 | NSPw pf | 4.10 | 9.1 | | z600 | 45 | 45 | 45 | +1 |
| 51 | 43 | NSPw pf | 4.16 | 8.9 | | z100 | 47 | 47 | 47 | + ⅜ |
| 97⅝ | 86⅝ | NSPw pf | 7.84 | 9.3 | | z100 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | + ¼ |
| 42⅝ | 28⅝ | NorTel | g.80 | | | 527 | 41⅝ | 40⅝ | 41 | + ¼ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | Nthgate | g | | 42 | | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 49⅝ | 27⅝ | Nortrp | 1.80 | 4.9 | 5 | 451 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 37⅝ | 22⅝ | NwstAirl | .80 | 2.3 | 10 | 737 | 35 | 34⅝ | 35 | + ⅜ |
| 29⅛ | 23 | NwtBcp | 1.32 | 4.6 | 7 | 145 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅜ |
| 21⅞ | 17 | NwtEnr s | 1.30 | 6.0 | 6 | x148 | u21⅞ | 21 | 21½ | + ⅜ |
| 37⅝ | 23 | Nwtlnd | 2.05 | 5.4 | 7 | 345 | u37⅝ | 37 | 37⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 9⅝ | NwALf | 1e | 8.5 | 14 | 49 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 27½ | NwSfW | 1.80 | 6.3 | 5 | 52 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 22 | Norton | 1.40 | 4.4 | 7 | x37 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | |
| 20⅝ | 14½ | NorSim | .92b | 5.7 | 7 | 810 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 33½ | NortS pf | 1.60 | 4.4 | | 2 | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 27 | Nucor s | .36 | 1.2 | 5 | 196 | 30 | 29 | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| | | — O—O—O — | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | 16⅝ | OKC | 1.28 | 2.0 | 13 | 72 | 59⅝ | 58½ | 58⅝ | — ¼ |
| 33⅝ | 14⅝ | OakInd | .40 | 1.2 | 17 | 151 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32½ | + ½ |
| 20 | 15⅝ | OakiteP | 1.20 | 6.2 | 9 | x2 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 14⅝ | OcciPet | 1.25 | 5.2 | 8 | 1532 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | + ½ |
| 18⅝ | 4⅝ | OcciPet wt | | | | 61 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 26⅝ | OccIP pf | 2.16 | 5.7 | | 6 | 38⅛ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 81½ | 48½ | OccIP pf | 3.60 | 4.8 | | 3 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | |
| 79⅝ | 48⅝ | OccIP pf | 4 | 5.3 | | 6 | 75 | 74⅝ | 75 | +3 |
| 26½ | 22 | OccIP pf | 2.50 | 11. | | 3 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23 | 18½ | OccIP pf | 2.12 | 10. | | 6 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | |
| 24½ | 19⅝ | OccIP pf | 2.30 | 11. | | 8 | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | |
| 35⅝ | 27⅝ | Ogden | 2 | 6.2 | 5 | 184 | 32½ | 31½ | 32½ | +1½ |
| 53 | 43 | Ogdn pf | 1.87 | 3.7 | | 3 | 50 | 50 | 50 | +2⅝ |
| 18⅝ | 14⅝ | OhioEd | 1.76 | 11. | 12 | 382 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 48⅝ | 40 | OhEd pf | 4.40 | 11. | | z108 | 41 | 41 | 41 | —1 |
| 49 | 40 | OhEd pf | 4.56 | 11. | | z280 | 42⅝ | 42½ | 42½ | — ½ |
| 92⅝ | 73⅝ | OhEd pf | 8.28 | 10. | | z3000 | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 111 | 108⅝ | OhE pf | 10.76 | 10. | | z1060 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 82½ | 71 | OhP pf | 8.84 | 11. | | z80 | 75 | 75 | 75 | + ⅜ |
| 85½ | 67 | OhP pfB | 7.60 | 10. | | z1100 | 75⅛ | 74 | 74 | —2 |
| 81 | 71 | OhP pfC | 7.60 | 10. | | z150 | 74 | 74 | 74 | —2 |
| 123 | 109½ | OhP pfA | 14 | 12. | | z230 | 113½ | 112 | 113½ | + ½ |
| 18⅝ | 15⅝ | OklaGE | 1.60 | 9.6 | 11 | 110 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 8½ | OklGE pf | .80 | 9.8 | | z10 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 24½ | 18⅝ | OklaNG | 1.80 | 7.6 | 7 | 119 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 14½ | Olin | 1 | 4.6 | 7 | 221 | 22 | 21½ | 21⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 36⅝ | 23 | Omark | 1.12 | 3.9 | 5 | 42 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 24 | 16 | Oneida | .92 | 3.7 | 7 | 49 | u24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅛ | 9½ | Opelika | .84 | 6.7 | 6 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | |
| 16⅝ | 13⅝ | OranRk | 1.56 | 10. | 7 | 19 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Orange | .20 | 2.5 | 4 | 218 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | OrionC | .36 | 2.5 | 8 | 165 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 15⅝ | OutMar | 1.40 | 9.1 | 8 | x203 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 18⅝ | OutletCo | 1 | 3.9 | 8 | 136 | 25½ | 24⅝ | 25½ | +1⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 13 | OvernitDr | .84 | 4.8 | 6 | 11 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 16 | OvrnTr | 1.24 | 5.4 | 5 | 59 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| 33⅛ | 20⅛ | OverSh | .50b | 1.5 | 7 | 89 | u33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 35⅝ | 24⅝ | OwenC | 1.20 | 4.1 | 8 | 445 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 24⅝ | 17⅝ | OwenHI | 1.24 | 5.7 | 5 | 584 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 | + ⅜ |
| 12½ | 8 | Oxfrdin | .68 | 6.2 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ¼ |
| | | — P—Q — | | | | | | | | |
| 19⅛ | 15⅝ | PHH Gp | .64 | 3.3 | 9 | 82 | u19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 8 | PNBMt | .96e | 7.9 | 9 | 141 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 23⅝ | PPG | 1.84 | 5.7 | 7 | 358 | u32⅝ | 31⅝ | 32⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 22⅝ | 11⅝ | PSA | | | 5 | 219 | u22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 11⅝ | PacAS | 1.28 | 10. | | 66 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 21⅝ | PacGE | 2.32 | 10. | 6 | 294 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 18⅝ | PacLtg | 2 | 8.8 | 9 | 93 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 57⅝ | 38½ | PacLm | 2.20 | 4.5 | 13 | 85 | 48⅝ | 48⅛ | 48⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 17 | PNwTel | 1.64 | 8.6 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | + ⅜ |
| 23 | 19⅝ | PacPw | 2.08 | 9.1 | 9 | 216 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 14 | PacTT | 1.40 | 9.7 | 8 | 71 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 70 | 62 | PacTT pf | 6 | 9.4 | | z10 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | — ½ |
| 18 | 16 | PacTin | 1 | 5.8 | 7 | x1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | PaineW | .44 | 4.2 | 5 | 241 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | PaiW pf | 1.30 | 8.9 | | 14 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 13⅝ | PalmBc | 1.20 | 6.5 | 4 | 107 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | 3⅛ | Pamida | .06i | | | 294 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 5⅝ | PanAm | | | 3 | 2254 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | |
| 55½ | 36⅝ | PanEP | 3.10 | 5.7 | 7 | x108 | 54⅝ | 54⅛ | 54⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 14⅝ | Papcft | 1.14b | 5.5 | 7 | 132 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 10⅝ | Pargas | 1.08 | 5.7 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 18⅝ | ParkDrs | .24 | .7 | 10 | 353 | 33⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 22½ | ParHan | 1.20 | 4.3 | 8 | 40 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | + ¼ |
| 17⅝ | 15⅝ | ParkPn s | .36 | 2.2 | 9 | 65 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 15½ | 7 | PatPtl | | | 34 | 159 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 24½ | 15⅝ | Pavlsnw | .60 | 2.9 | 8 | 28 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 25⅝ | 18⅝ | Peabdy | .28b | 1.2 | 9 | 180 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 6 | Pengo | | | 36 | 65 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 13⅝ | PenCen | | | | 410 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 9⅝ | PenCn prA | | | | 44 | u12 | 11½ | 12 | + ⅜ |
| 6½ | 4⅝ | PenCn prB | | | | 237 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | 2⅝ | PenDix | | | | 73 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 | |
| 9½ | 7½ | PenCp | n.12 | 1.4 | | 493 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 46⅝ | 28 | Penney | 1.76 | 5.6 | 8 | 1379 | 31½ | 30½ | 31⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 22½ | 18⅝ | PaPL | 2.04 | 9.8 | 7 | 231 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 50½ | 40⅝ | PaPL pf | 4.40 | 10. | | z40 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ⅛ |
| 51½ | 42 | PaPL pf | 4.50 | 10. | | z280 | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 97⅝ | 84 | PaPL pf | 8.60 | 9.7 | | z50 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | —1½ |
| 106 | 99 | PaPL pf | 9.24 | 9.0 | | z500 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | |
| 111 | 100⅝ | PaPL pf | 11 | 10. | | z1480 | 107½ | 105½ | 107½ | +2 |
| 86⅝ | 72⅝ | PaPL pf | 8 | 10. | | z10 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | |
| 94 | 78 | PaPL pf | 8.70 | 10. | | z20 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 42½ | 30½ | Penwlt | 2.20 | 6.4 | 7 | 101 | 34⅛ | 33⅝ | 34⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 26½ | 19½ | Penw pf | 1.60 | 7.5 | | 66 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 45⅝ | 26⅝ | Pennzoil | 2.20 | 5.3 | 8 | 244 | 41⅝ | 41⅛ | 41⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 94⅝ | 84 | Penz pfB | 8 | 8.9 | | z2100 | 91⅛ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 14 | 9⅛ | PeopDr | .24 | 1.9 | 8 | 52 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 31⅝ | PeopGs | 2.88 | 7.3 | 8 | 524 | 39⅝ | 39 | 39⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 21⅝ | PepsiCo | 1.14 | 4.1 | 11 | 1783 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 33⅝ | 19⅝ | PerkinE | .52 | 1.7 | 13 | 347 | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 7⅝ | Pertec | | | 10 | 926 | 12⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 46 | 31⅛ | Petrie | 1.40 | 4.0 | 10 | 166 | 35 | 34⅝ | 35 | + ⅜ |
| 46⅛ | 27½ | Petroln | 1.04 | 2.2 | 10 | 362 | u46⅛ | 45⅝ | 46⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 27 | 20⅝ | PetRs | 2.47e | 9.2 | | 21 | 27 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | |
| 25 | 19 | PetRs pf | 1.75 | 7.1 | | 20 | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24½ | |
| 39 | 29 | Pfizer | 1.32 | 3.8 | 11 | 774 | 35⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ | + ¼ |
| 30⅛ | 19⅝ | PhelpD | 1 | 3.9 | 8 | x235 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 15 | PhilaEl | 1.80 | 11. | 8 | 799 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | |
| 42⅝ | 33 | PhilE pf | 3.80 | 10. | | z550 | 38 | 36 | 38 | +2⅝ |
| 46⅛ | 39 | PhilE pf | 4.30 | 11. | | z100 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | —1 |
| 81⅝ | 73½ | PhilE pf | 7 | 9.2 | | z70 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | |
| 88⅝ | 71½ | PhilE pf | 7.85 | 9.8 | | z1000 | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | +2⅝ |
| 86⅝ | 70 | PhilE pf | 7.80 | 10. | | z100 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| 29⅛ | 19⅝ | PhilSub | 1.10 | 3.8 | 9 | 79 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 38 | 31⅝ | PhilMr s | 1.25 | 3.3 | 10 | 1366 | 37⅝ | 37⅛ | 37⅝ | + ¼ |
| 8½ | 3⅝ | PhilInd | .28 | 4.9 | 3 | 109 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | PhilInd pf | 1 | 10. | | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 48⅝ | 28⅝ | PhilPet | 1.40 | 3.7 | 7 | 1151 | 38 | 37 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 18 | 9⅝ | PhilVH | .60 | 4.4 | 6 | 27 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 8⅝ | PiedAvt | .24 | 1.9 | 4 | 147 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | PieNG | 1.56a | 8.1 | 9 | 36 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 6 | Pier 1 | .15e | 1.2 | 7 | 24 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 47⅝ | 32 | Plsbry | 1.52 | 4.1 | 8 | 250 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37½ | + ⅜ |
| 43 | 24½ | Pioneer | 1.92 | 4.5 | 9 | 71 | u43⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 21⅝ | PitnyB | 1.20 | 4.2 | 8 | 625 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | +1 |
| 31⅝ | 28 | PitnB pf | 2.12 | 6.8 | | 113 | 31 | 29⅝ | 31 | + ⅜ |
| 37⅝ | 19⅝ | PittFrg | .90 | 2.4 | 14 | 5 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 16 | Pittstn | 1.20 | 5.2 | 15 | 782 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 5 | PlanRsc | | | 9 | 162 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 14½ | Plantrn | .16 | .8 | 14 | 242 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 10½ | Playboy | .12 | .7 | 21 | 72 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 18⅝ | Plessey | 1e | 4.0 | 9 | 6 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ¼ |
| 30⅛ | 17 | Pneumo | 1 | 4.2 | 9 | 189 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24 | + ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17⅝ | 11⅛ | PogoPd | .20b | 1.3 | 18 | 340 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | |
| 60⅝ | 26⅝ | Polaroid | 1 | 3.3 | 9 | 591 | 31⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅝ | |
| 30½ | 14½ | Pndrosa | .40 | 2.2 | 6 | 61 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18½ | + ⅜ |
| 36 | 21½ | PopTal | 1.16 | 3.6 | 5 | 6 | 32½ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | |
| 21⅞ | 13 | Portec | .80b | 4.2 | 9 | 150 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 80⅛ | 70½ | Portr pf | 5.50 | 7.3 | | z10 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 16⅝ | PortGE | 1.70 | 10. | 11 | 142 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 27⅛ | 23½ | PorG pf | 2.60 | 11. | | 8 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | + ½ |
| 39⅝ | 27½ | Potltch | 1.16 | 3.3 | 7 | 41 | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ | + ½ |
| 15⅝ | 12⅝ | PotmEl | 1.34 | 9.7 | 8 | 275 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 42½ | 35 | PotEl pf | 2.44 | 6.3 | | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | — ¼ |
| 47 | 39 | PotEl pf | 4.04 | 9.5 | | z200 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| 32⅝ | 21⅝ | Premier | .64 | 1.9 | 11 | 13 | u33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 14⅝ | PrimeC s | | | 19 | 463 | 18½ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 93 | 72⅝ | ProctG | 3.40 | 4.4 | 11 | 462 | 78 | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | PrdRsh s | .44 | 2.8 | 8 | 4 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 28 | 18⅝ | Proler | .50e | 2.1 | 7 | 13 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 18½ | 15⅛ | PSvCol | 1.60 | 9.9 | 10 | 83 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | |
| 83½ | 69 | PSCol pf | 7.15 | 9.1 | | z1000 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | +3½ |
| 24⅛ | 20⅝ | PSCol pf | 2.10 | 9.4 | | 4 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 24 | PSInd | 2.32 | 9.1 | 7 | 245 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 10 | PSIn pf | 1.04 | 8.6 | | z400 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 103⅝ | 89 | PSIn pf | 8.52 | 8.9 | | z2500 | 95⅝ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | + ½ |
| 103½ | 97⅝ | PSIn pf | 8.96 | 8.9 | | z1000 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 17⅛ | PSvNH | 2.12 | 11. | 6 | 144 | 18⅛ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 24⅛ | PSNH pf | 2.75 | 11. | | z180 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | |
| 27⅛ | 25½ | PSNH pf | 2.81 | 11. | | 1 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 18⅝ | PSvNM | 1.92 | 9.4 | 8 | 121 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 24⅛ | 20 | PSvEG | 2.20 | 10. | 7 | 269 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | + ¼ |
| 16 | 13½ | PSEG pf | 1.40 | 9.9 | | 2 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 50½ | 42 | PSEG pf | 4.30 | 9.3 | | z380 | 47 | 46 | 46 | |
| 59½ | 48½ | PSEG pf | 5.05 | 9.6 | | z90 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | —2⅝ |
| 25⅝ | 21⅝ | PSEG pf | 2.17 | 9.0 | | 31 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | + ⅜ |
| 27⅝ | 24⅝ | PSEG pf | 2.43 | 9.3 | | 4 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | |
| 123½ | 106½ | PSE pf | 12.25 | 11. | | z120 | 114 | 113 | 113 | —1 |
| 91 | 77 | PSEG pf | 7.70 | 9.2 | | z20 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| 92⅝ | 79 | PSEG pf | 7.80 | 9.4 | | z60 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | |
| 87⅝ | 75½ | PSEG pf | 7.40 | 9.3 | | z220 | 79⅝ | 78 | 79⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 107 | 97 | PSEG pf | 9.62 | 9.6 | | z740 | 101 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 5½ | Publick | | | | 64 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | Pueblo | | | 5 | 41 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 7⅝ | 4⅛ | PR Cem | | | 6 | 2 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 15⅛ | PgSPL | 1.64 | 9.6 | 8 | 181 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| 48 | 29⅝ | Pullmn | 1.60 | 4.0 | 8 | 658 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 14⅝ | Purex | 1.16 | 6.4 | 8 | 260 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 26½ | 18⅝ | Purex pf | 1.35 | 5.6 | | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | +2 |
| 9⅝ | 3 | PuritnFa | | | | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 30⅝ | 22⅝ | Purolr | 1.32 | 4.4 | 8 | 26 | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | — ¼ |
| 27⅝ | 21⅛ | QuakO | 1.20 | 4.7 | 7 | 83 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 104 | QuaO pf | 9.56 | 8.9 | | z290 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 12⅝ | QuakStO | 1 | 5.3 | 9 | 502 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ¼ |
| 33 | 18⅝ | Quanex s | 1 | 3.7 | 10 | 26 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 12½ | 4⅝ | Questor | .20 | 2.8 | 13 | 71 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| | | — R—R—R — | | | | | | | | |
| 33⅝ | 23 | RCA | 1.60 | 6.4 | 6 | 1782 | 25½ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 43 | 37 | RCApf | 3.50 | 9.0 | | z100 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| 74 | 52½ | RCA pf | 4 | 7.1 | | 5 | 56⅝ | 56⅛ | 56⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 9⅝ | RLC s | .44 | 3.7 | 5 | 289 | u12 | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 9½ | RTE | .60 | 5.8 | 6 | 127 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 10 | RalsPur | .58 | 5.4 | 9 | 2310 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 17 | 6⅝ | Ramad | .12e | 1.0 | 22 | 584 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | |
| 23 | 13⅝ | Ranco | .76 | 4.2 | 10 | 186 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 11½ | RapAm | .60e | 3.5 | 3 | 32 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 40⅛ | 24½ | Raybt | 1.68b | 5.5 | 5 | 16 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | |
| 27⅛ | 14⅛ | Raymdint | 1 | 5.2 | 5 | 161 | 20½ | 19⅛ | 19⅞ | |
| 58 | 42½ | Raythn | 1.60 | 2.8 | 10 | 470 | u58⅛ | 57 | 57 | — ⅜ |
| 32⅛ | 18⅝ | ReadBat | 1 | 3.8 | 9 | 53 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | RltRef | 1.70e | 11. | 9 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 3½ | Redmn | .09e | 1.4 | 6 | 298 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | + ⅜ |
| 10⅝ | 7⅝ | ReeceCp | .60 | 6.0 | 7 | 84 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 33⅛ | 23½ | ReevsB | 1.80 | 5.5 | 4 | 8 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ¼ |
| 15⅝ | 10⅛ | ReichCh | .74 | 5.6 | 10 | 53 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 65 | 29⅛ | ReinEl | 1.60 | 2.7 | 12 | 113 | 60⅝ | 59½ | 60 | |
| 49⅛ | 30½ | RelGp | 1.60b | 3.4 | 5 | 128 | 47⅝ | 47½ | 47⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 74 | 48 | RelG pf | 2.20 | 3.1 | | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | + ½ |
| 27⅝ | 23⅝ | RelG pf | 2.60 | 10. | | 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 28⅝ | 25 | Relin pf | 2.68 | 9.8 | | 1 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | |
| 11⅝ | 5⅛ | RepAir | .20 | 2.5 | 5 | 902 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7½ | 1⅛ | RepAir wt | | | | 616 | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 11⅝ | RepCp | .45e | 1.6 | 5 | 32 | u28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | + ½ |
| 22 | 13⅝ | RepFnS s | .92 | 4.3 | 4 | 51 | 21⅝ | 20½ | 21⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 3 | 1⅝ | RepMtg | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 21⅛ | RepStl | 1.80a | 6.4 | 3 | 190 | u28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 28 | 20⅝ | RepTex | 1 | 3.5 | 7 | 53 | u28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | + ½ |
| 23⅝ | 9 | ResvOil | .30 | 1.3 | 11 | 1686 | u24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24 | + ¼ |
| 34⅝ | 19⅝ | RsOil pf | 1.75 | 5.0 | | 135 | u35⅛ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 32⅝ | 28⅝ | RevcoD | .80 | 2.9 | 11 | x125 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 11⅛ | Revere | | | 3 | 90 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 59 | 44½ | Revlon | 1.56 | 3.0 | 13 | 671 | 52⅝ | 52⅛ | 52⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 12½ | Rexham | .60 | 3.5 | 7 | 64 | 18 | 17 | 17⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 15½ | Rexnrd | .96 | 5.0 | 6 | 188 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ¼ |
| 65 | 54½ | Reynln | 3.80 | 6.0 | 6 | 642 | 64⅛ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 48⅝ | Reyln pf | 4.10 | 8.1 | | 81 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | |
| 39⅝ | 29⅛ | ReyMtl | 1.80 | 5.1 | 4 | 308 | 35⅝ | 34⅛ | 35⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 84 | 62½ | ReyM pf | 4.50 | 6.3 | | 12 | 72 | 71 | 71 | +1 |
| 25⅛ | 16⅛ | RichCo | 1.20 | 6.4 | 4 | x40 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 19⅝ | RchMer | 1.20 | 5.0 | 9 | 231 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 15⅝ | RiegelT | 1.60 | 8.9 | 6 | x7 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | + ¼ |
| 38⅛ | 23⅛ | RioGran | 1 | 2.6 | 7 | 98 | 38⅛ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 13⅝ | RioGr pf | .80 | 4.2 | | 53 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 26 | 16⅝ | RiteAid | .54 | 2.1 | 10 | 153 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | +1 |
| 29½ | 17 | Robshw | 1.10 | 6.6 | 7 | 89 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 22⅝ | Robtsn | 1.90 | 5.8 | 8 | 12 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | + ¼ |
| 12⅝ | 8½ | Robins | .40 | 3.9 | 10 | 289 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | RochG | 1.48 | 8.7 | 7 | 27 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | + ¼ |
| 20⅝ | 16⅝ | RochTl | 1.56 | 7.9 | 8 | 56 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 19½ | 10⅝ | Rockwr | 1 | 5.3 | 7 | 43 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 40⅛ | 30⅝ | Rockwl | 2.60 | 6.4 | 6 | 513 | u40⅝ | 40 | 40½ | + ⅜ |
| 97½ | 78⅝ | Rkint pf | 4.75 | 4.8 | | 2 | u98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | +1⅝ |
| 36 | 28 | Rkint pf | 1.35 | 3.8 | | 13 | 36 | 35⅝ | 35⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 30½ | RohmH | 2 | 4.3 | 8 | 53 | u46⅝ | 46⅛ | 46⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 10 | RohrInd | | | 6 | 394 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 16⅛ | Rollins | .72 | 3.0 | 11 | 926 | u24⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 28⅝ | Rolm s | | | 22 | 153 | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | |
| 6⅛ | 2½ | Ronson | | | | 26 | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | |
| 11⅝ | 9⅝ | Roper s | .90 | 8.7 | 6 | 31 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 21½ | 13⅝ | Rorer | .76 | 4.6 | 9 | 583 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | + ¼ |
| 32⅛ | 15 | Rosario | .60 | 2.0 | 13 | 65 | 31 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 15⅝ | Rowan | .10 | .4 | 13 | 202 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 19½ | 13 | RC Cos | 1.04 | 7.5 | 36 | 456 | 14 | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 76⅝ | 57⅝ | RoyID | 5.09e | 6.7 | 5 | 106 | 75⅝ | 75½ | 75⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 21⅝ | Rubbrm | .92 | 3.5 | 10 | x9 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 9⅝ | RussTog | .88 | 8.9 | 6 | 45 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 14⅝ | RyanH | 1 | 4.5 | 8 | 163 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 30⅝ | 16⅝ | RyderS | 1b | 4.3 | 7 | 178 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| | | — S—S—S — | | | | | | | | |
| 10⅛ | 5⅝ | SCA | .35t | 3.8 | 12 | 458 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | + ¼ |
| 31⅛ | 16⅛ | SCM | 1.30 | 4.3 | 6 | 420 | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 30 | |
| 23⅛ | 12⅝ | SPSTec | .50 | 2.1 | 8 | 375 | u24½ | 23 | 24⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 24⅝ | Sabine | .56 | 1.4 | 35 | 117 | u41 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 17⅛ | 8 | Safgdin | .32 | 1.9 | 13 | 192 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 46 | 34⅝ | Safewy | 2.60 | 6.6 | 7 | 105 | 39⅝ | 39 | 39⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 7½ | SagaCp | .44 | 4.9 | 6 | 30 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 22⅛ | SJoMn | 1.40 | 4.9 | 9 | 352 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 28½ | — ½ |
| 54 | 34⅝ | SILSaF | 2.50 | 4.6 | 8 | 74 | 53⅝ | 52⅝ | 53⅝ | +1½ |
| 11⅛ | 10 | SPaul | 1e | 9.4 | | 64 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 27⅛ | StRegP | 1.80 | 5.7 | 7 | 188 | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5½ | Salant | .40 | 6.5 | 7 | 29 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 5 | Sambos | | | 54 | 553 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | + ¼ |
| 16 | 14 | SDieGs | 1.44 | 9.8 | 10 | 613 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | SJuanR | 1.05t | 6.1 | 14 | 174 | 17⅛ | 16⅛ | 17⅛ | +1 |
| 27⅛ | 12⅝ | Sanders | .40 | 1.5 | 12 | 177 | 27⅛ | 26⅝ | 27 | + ¼ |
| 48⅝ | 29⅝ | SFeInd | 2.40 | 4.9 | 7 | 447 | 48⅝ | 47⅝ | 48½ | + ¾ |
| 13⅛ | 8 | SFeln pf | .50 | 3.8 | | 33 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 40½ | 18⅛ | SFeint | .72 | 2.8 | 25 | 847 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 26 | + ½ |
| 19⅝ | 13 | SaulWel | .88 | 5.7 | 7 | 10 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15½ | |
| 9⅛ | 4⅝ | SaulRE | | | | 62 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | + ¼ |
| 10 | 4 | SavASlp | | | 13 | 40 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 15 | 7 | SavOnD | .40 | 3.3 | 8 | 91 | 12⅝ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | SavEIP | 1 | 9.3 | 4 | 27 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ¼ |
| 15 | 11⅝ | SavE A | 1.34 | 11. | | 13 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | |
| 13⅝ | 11 | SavE pf | 1.28 | 11. | | 3 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ¼ |
| 19⅝ | 11⅛ | Savin | .70 | 4.0 | 4 | 314 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Saxon | | | 7 | 332 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 2⅝ | Schaefer | | | | 22 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 27⅛ | SchrPlo | 1.44 | 4.2 | 9 | 957 | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 34⅛ | + ½ |
| 14⅝ | 9 | Schlitz | .30t | | 27 | 916 | 11 | 10½ | 10⅝ | |
| 81⅛ | 66⅝ | Schlmb s | 1.10 | 1.3 | 18 | 1167 | u81⅝ | 80⅝ | 81⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 31⅝ | 25⅛ | SciAtla s | | | 18 | 87 | u32⅛ | 31½ | 32⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 27⅛ | 18 | SCOA s | 1 | 4.3 | 7 | x50 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ¼ |
| 5½ | 3½ | ScotLad | | | | 33 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36⅛ | 22 | ScotFet | 1.80 | 6.3 | 6 | 53 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 28½ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 15⅝ | ScottF | .80 | 3.3 | 10 | 148 | u25 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13½ | ScottP | .92 | 4.8 | 6 | 1149 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 15½ | 8⅛ | Scottys | .40 | 2.5 | 9 | 508 | u16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 24⅛ | 17⅛ | ScovIN | 1.40 | 7.3 | 6 | x78 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | + ½ |
| 10⅛ | 6⅝ | Scudder | | | 19 | 37 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 8⅝ | Scud pf | .81e | 9.0 | | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 14⅝ | 11⅝ | SeaCA pf | 1.46 | 12. | | 16 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 15½ | SeaCont | .42 | 2.1 | 6 | 89 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20½ | |
| 35⅝ | 23⅝ | SeabCL | 2.20 | 6.9 | 5 | 198 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 32 | + ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 9½ | SeaWA | .40b | 3.2 | 6 | 197 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 23 | Seatst | 1.12 | 3.7 | 7 | 16 | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30⅝ | |
| 34½ | 24⅛ | Seagrm | g1.12 | | 11 | 358 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 10½ | Seagrv | .27e | 1.6 | 8 | 89 | u17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 17⅝ | 15⅝ | SealAir | n.44 | 2.6 | 10 | 81 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 19⅛ | SealPw | 1.10 | 3.9 | 7 | 49 | 28 | 27⅝ | 28 | + ⅜ |
| 16 | 10⅝ | SearleG | .52 | 3.4 | 11 | 393 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | |
| 25 | 18⅝ | Sears | 1.28 | 6.4 | 7 | 5205 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 5⅝ | Seatrain | | | 64 | 80 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 26½ | SecPac | n1.80 | 5.3 | 6 | 75 | 34⅛ | 34 | 34⅛ | |
| 48⅛ | 24⅝ | Sedco | .64 | 1.8 | 17 | 184 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 35⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 11⅛ | SelgLt | 1.20b | 10. | 6 | 18 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 7⅛ | SvCpInt | .34 | 3.8 | 6 | 32 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | Shaksp | .52 | 4.5 | 8 | 55 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ¼ |
| 20⅝ | 11⅛ | Shaklee | .74 | 4.2 | 6 | 190 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 21 | Shapell | .15 | .4 | 5 | 5 | 42½ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 8½ | ShearH | .48b | 2.7 | 5 | x552 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | +1½ |
| 43⅝ | 30⅛ | ShellOil | 2 | 4.9 | 7 | 316 | 40⅝ | 40⅛ | 40½ | + ½ |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | ShelGlo | .70 | 6.9 | 4 | 55 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 20½ | 14⅛ | ShelG pf | 1.35 | 8.2 | | 7 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| 17⅝ | 14 | ShelG pf | 1.40 | 9.3 | | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 27⅛ | 19⅝ | Shrwin | | | 19 | 250 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27⅝ | + ¼ |
| 14⅝ | 12½ | SierPac | 1.34 | 9.6 | 7 | 31 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | |
| 33½ | 19⅝ | Signal | 1 | 3.0 | 7 | 154 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 38½ | 28⅝ | Signode | 1.72 | 4.9 | 6 | 113 | 35 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 12⅛ | SimPrec | .24 | 1.3 | 13 | 78 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8⅛ | SimpPat | .56 | 5.0 | 12 | 293 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Singer | .40 | 3.3 | 5 | 574 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 37⅝ | 30⅝ | Singr pf | 3.50 | 11. | | 9 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | + ¼ |
| 17⅝ | 9⅛ | Skyline | .48 | 4.2 | 10 | 470 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11½ | |
| 24⅝ | 17⅝ | SmithA | 1.40 | 7.5 | 3 | 38 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 58⅝ | 39 | Smithin | 1.12 | 1.9 | 11 | 48 | u59⅛ | 58⅝ | 59⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 47 | 38⅛ | Smtkin | s1.44 | 3.1 | 14 | 1014 | 45⅝ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | + ¼ |
| 22 | 14½ | SmithTr | 1 | 5.6 | 6 | 48 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 16½ | Smucker | 1 | 5.0 | 7 | 7 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 20⅛ | SnapOn | s.80 | 3.4 | 13 | x215 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | + ¼ |
| 10⅛ | 7⅛ | SonyCp | .10e | 1.1 | 18 | 296 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 21½ | 16½ | SoalLin | s | | 8 | 10 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 2⅛ | SoAltFn | | | | 8 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | |
| 18⅝ | 15 | SCrEG | 1.68 | 9.8 | 10 | 130 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | |
| 20⅝ | 16⅝ | SoJerIn | 1.74 | 9.0 | 9 | 10 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 51⅛ | 26⅝ | Soutdwn | .60 | 1.2 | 7 | 199 | 51 | 49⅝ | 50⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 11½ | SoetBk | .80 | 4.7 | 6 | 281 | u16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 6⅛ | SoetPS | s | | 5 | 57 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 23½ | SCalEd | 2.48 | 9.4 | 6 | 250 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 12 | SouthCo | 1.54 | 12. | 9 | 1085 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13 | |
| 20⅛ | 17⅛ | SoInGE | 1.52 | 8.1 | 6 | 32 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 45½ | 29½ | SoNRes | 1.50 | 3.4 | 9 | 713 | 44½ | 44 | 44⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 41 | 34½ | SNETel | 3.60 | 9.2 | 6 | 17 | 39⅛ | 39 | 39 | — ½ |
| 48⅛ | 41½ | SoNE pf | 3.82 | 8.9 | | 2 | 43 | 43 | 43 | — ½ |
| 35⅛ | 25 | SouPac | 2.40 | 6.6 | 6 | 644 | u36⅝ | 35⅝ | 36½ | + ¾ |
| 58⅛ | 44⅝ | SouRy | 3.20 | 5.6 | 6 | 167 | 57⅝ | 56½ | 57⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 26⅝ | SoRy pf | 2.60 | 9.7 | | 4 | 27 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 18½ | SoUnCo | 1.76 | 6.5 | 8 | 6 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | — ½ |
| 34⅛ | 25⅛ | Soutlnd | .84 | 2.6 | 11 | 510 | 31⅞ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 41 | 34⅛ | SouRoyl | s | | 20 | 225 | 37⅛ | 36½ | 37 | + ¼ |
| 23½ | 16⅛ | SwtAir | s.28 | 1.2 | 5 | 31 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 22⅛ | SwtBsh | 1.24 | 5.0 | 7 | 12 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 10⅛ | SwtFore | .40 | 2.1 | 4 | 788 | 19⅝ | 17⅝ | 19½ | +2⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 12⅛ | SwtGas | n1.10 | 8.8 | 9 | 49 | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| 14⅝ | 13 | SwtPS | 1.28 | 9.6 | 4 | 105 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15½ | 10½ | Sparton | .80 | 6.0 | 6 | 5 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 15⅝ | SpeclPh | | | 16 | 156 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ½ |
| 23½ | 12⅝ | SperHut | 1 | 7.0 | 4 | 28 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | + ¼ |
| 38⅝ | 30⅛ | SperHu pf | 3 | 8.9 | | 9 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 51⅝ | 39⅝ | Sperry | 1.56 | 3.1 | 8 | 1550 | 50⅝ | 50⅛ | 50⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 14 | SprngsM | 1.05 | 6.4 | 4 | 17 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | + ¼ |
| 26⅛ | 19⅝ | SquarD | 1.50 | 6.1 | 8 | 336 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 25½ | Squibb | 1.08 | 3.2 | 13 | x755 | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 11⅛ | StaRite | n.70 | 5.4 | 7 | 22 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 16½ | Staley | 1 | 3.9 | 16 | 124 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅝ | + ½ |
| 29⅝ | 22⅝ | StBrnd | 1.48 | 5.8 | 10 | 157 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25½ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 19⅝ | StBPnt | .64 | 2.5 | 10 | 80 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 13½ | StdMotA | .64 | 3.5 | 7 | 27 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | + ¼ |
| 52½ | 41½ | StOilCl | 2.80 | 5.6 | 6 | 513 | 50⅛ | 50 | 50⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 69 | 48⅝ | StOInd | 3 | 4.6 | 8 | 1290 | 65⅝ | 65⅛ | 65⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 62 | 32½ | StOilOh | 1.20 | 2.0 | 11 | x1981 | 60⅝ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 7⅛ | StPacCp | .60 | 5.1 | 4 | 69 | 12⅛ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 19⅛ | 12⅝ | Standex | .75 | 4.5 | 7 | 31 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 22⅛ | StanW | 1.88 | 3.6 | 8 | 51 | u30⅛ | 29⅝ | 30⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 30⅛ | 22⅛ | Starret | 1.32a | 4.6 | 6 | 2 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 3½ | StMutinv | | | 11 | 477 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | |
| 11½ | 9⅛ | StaMSe | 1.05 | 9.9 | | 48 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 19 | StaufCh | s1.10 | 4.9 | 7 | 509 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ½ |
| 12⅝ | 8½ | Sterchi | .68 | 6.9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 6⅝ | SterlBcp | .66 | 8.3 | 5 | 85 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | — ¼ |
| 21½ | 14 | SterlDg | .84 | 4.8 | 11 | 1601 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ | + ½ |
| 4⅝ | 3⅛ | SterPre | .12b | 3.0 | 10 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 25½ | 17⅝ | Sterndnt | .60 | 2.8 | 9 | 7 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 18⅝ | 13⅝ | StevenJ | 1.20b | 8.3 | 5 | 101 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 31⅝ | 26½ | StewWa | s1.88 | 6.1 | 7 | x31 | 31⅝ | 30½ | 30⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 37⅝ | 20⅝ | StokVC | 1.32 | 4.1 | 11 | 48 | 32½ | 32 | 32⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12½ | 10⅝ | StokVC pf | 1 | 9.1 | | z280 | 11⅝ | 11 | 11 | |
| 50 | 37⅝ | StoneW | 2.75r | 6.0 | 9 | 17 | 46⅝ | 46½ | 46½ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 10½ | StonCon | .60 | 2.4 | 11 | 33 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 14⅝ | StopShp | 1.20 | 6.2 | 5 | 32 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 23½ | 14⅝ | StorTec | s | | 13 | 2812 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 46½ | 26 | StorerB | 1.30 | 2.9 | 10 | x648 | 45⅝ | 44⅝ | 45⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 12½ | StridRit | 1.08 | 7.5 | 6 | 14 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 49⅝ | 23½ | StuWor | 1.25 | 2.5 | 10 | 443 | u50 | 49⅝ | 50 | + ⅜ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | SuavSho | .20 | 5.5 | 8 | 54 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 16½ | SubPrG | 1.44 | 4.9 | 8 | 90 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 22 | SunChm | .60 | 1.9 | 5 | 53 | 31½ | 30⅝ | 31½ | + ⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 19½ | SunEl | .60 | 2.3 | 14 | 34 | 26⅝ | 25⅝ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 64 | 36⅝ | SunCo | 3 | 4.8 | 7 | 506 | 63⅝ | 61⅝ | 63⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 66⅛ | 37½ | SunC pf | 2.25 | 3.4 | | 10 | 65⅛ | 64 | 65⅛ | |
| 25 | 16⅝ | Sunbm | 1.50 | 7.1 | 7 | 1735 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 19 | Sundstr | 1.20 | 3.7 | 9 | 273 | u32⅝ | 31 | 32⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 73⅝ | 50 | Sunds pf | 3.50 | 4.5 | | 7 | u77 | 74 | 77 | +3⅝ |
| 17½ | 9 | SunsM | .40 | 2.8 | 9 | 128 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | |
| 20⅝ | 15⅝ | SuprVal | .66 | 3.2 | 9 | 83 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 453 | 261 | SuprOil | 2.80 | .6 | 28 | 8 | 434 | 433 | 434 | —1½ |
| 18½ | 10⅝ | SupmkG | .48 | 2.7 | 6 | 249 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 4⅛ | Supscp | | | | 13 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 7⅛ | SuiroM | .97e | 8.5 | 11 | 20 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 19⅛ | Swank | 1.40d | 6.9 | 6 | 49 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 14½ | Sybron | 1.08 | 5.4 | 11 | 244 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 40⅛ | 30 | Sybrn pf | 2.40 | 6.9 | | 6 | 35 | 34½ | 35 | +1 |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | Systron | .10 | .7 | 33 | 38 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| | | — T—T—T — | | | | | | | | |
| 14⅝ | 11⅝ | TRE s | .84 | 5.9 | 10 | 202 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 42⅝ | 33½ | TRW | 2 | 5.1 | 7 | 360 | 39⅛ | 38⅝ | 39⅛ | + ½ |
| 92⅝ | 73½ | TRW pf | 4.40 | 5.1 | | 3 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | + ½ |
| 80 | 63⅝ | TRW pr | 4.50 | 6.0 | | 5 | 74½ | 73⅝ | 74½ | + ¾ |
| 27⅛ | 17½ | TaftBrd | .76 | 2.7 | 9 | 209 | u28⅝ | 27 | 28 | +1⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅛ | Talcott | | | | 44 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 15⅝ | 9⅝ | Talley | 1 | 9.8 | 8 | 79 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 15⅝ | 10½ | Talley pf | 1 | 9.2 | | 23 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 20⅝ | 16⅛ | TampE | 1.44 | 8.2 | 8 | 462 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 17⅝ | Tandy | | | 8 | 1293 | 25⅝ | 24 | 25⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Tandycft | n | | 2 | 363 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 13⅛ | 7⅛ | Tappan | .28 | 2.1 | 20 | 185 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 16⅝ | 9 | Tchncolr | .60 | 3.7 | 7 | 89 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 18⅝ | 7⅝ | Technicn | | | 14 | 393 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 57⅝ | 39 | Tektrnx | .64 | 1.1 | 14 | 195 | u59⅝ | 57⅝ | 59⅝ | +2 |
| 11⅛ | 4⅝ | Telecor | 6.60c | | 4 | 16 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | |
| 150½ | 83⅝ | Teledn | 9.92t | 6.6 | 7 | 444 | u151½ | 149½ | 150⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 8⅛ | Telprmt | | | 19 | 543 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 3⅝ | Telex | | | 14 | 261 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 37 | 29 | Tennco | 2.20 | 6.1 | 7 | 2006 | 36⅝ | 35⅝ | 36⅛ | + ¼ |
| 30½ | 14½ | Terodyn | | | 11 | 42 | 21⅞ | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | + ¼ |
| 19⅛ | 6⅝ | Tesoro | | | 6 | 335 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 33⅝ | 19⅝ | Tesor pf | 2.16 | 7.8 | | 52 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | |
| 29⅝ | 22⅛ | Texaco | 2.16 | 7.8 | 6 | 2518 | 28⅛ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 35½ | TexCm | 1.40 | 3.1 | 9 | 371 | 44½ | 44 | 44½ | + ¾ |
| 57⅛ | 32 | TexEst | 2.70 | 4.9 | 9 | 170 | 55½ | 55 | 55½ | |
| 27⅝ | 25⅝ | TxET pf | 2.40 | 9.1 | | 7 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 26⅛ | TxET pf | 2.87 | 10. | | 48 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 48⅛ | 34⅝ | TexGT | 2.64 | 5.5 | 8 | 62 | u48⅝ | 47⅝ | 48⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 16 | TexInd | .60 | 2.7 | 5 | 145 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21½ | + ½ |
| 93⅛ | 75⅛ | TexInst | 2 | 2.1 | 14 | 1082 | u94⅝ | 92⅝ | 94⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 15⅛ | 5⅝ | TexInt | | | 16 | 387 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | |
| 46⅝ | 25⅝ | TexOGs | .44 | 1.0 | 11 | 311 | 46⅛ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | — ½ |
| 65 | 44½ | TxPcLd | .45e | .7 | 28 | 1 | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 18 | TexUtil | 1.64 | 8.5 | 7 | 1298 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 18 | Texsalt | 1.20 | 4.8 | 11 | 320 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 35⅛ | Texgif pf | 3 | 6.8 | | 4 | 44⅛ | 44 | 44⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 4⅝ | Textf Ind | | | 3 | 165 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 23½ | Textron | 1.80 | 6.4 | 6 | 321 | 28⅛ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | +1½ |
| 38⅛ | 27 | Textr pf | 2.08 | 6.9 | | 5 | 30 | 29⅝ | 30 | + ⅜ |
| 31⅛ | 21⅛ | Textr pf | 1.40 | 5.5 | | 6 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 27⅛ | Thiokol | 1.55 | 3.9 | 7 | 25 | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | |
| 46⅝ | 39⅝ | ThmBel | 1.52 | 3.4 | 12 | 13 | 44⅝ | 43⅝ | 44⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | Thomln | .52b | 4.6 | 5 | 126 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | +1 |
| 33⅝ | 20 | ThmJW | 1.80 | 7.0 | 6 | 18 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 9½ | Thrifty | .60 | 3.8 | 12 | 94 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 19⅛ | Tidwatr | .90 | 4.0 | 9 | 451 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 19 | Tigerint | .80 | 3.1 | 6 | 1889 | 27⅛ | 25½ | 25⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 50½ | 35⅝ | Timeln | 1.66 | 3.7 | 9 | 525 | 45⅝ | 44½ | 45⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 34 | 26½ | Timi pfB | 1.57 | 4.8 | | 35 | 33 | 33 | 33 | + ⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 26⅝ | TimesM | 1.20 | 3.5 | 8 | 114 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34½ | + ⅜ |
| 63½ | 45 | Timkn | 3 | 5.0 | 6 | 64 | 60 | 59⅝ | 60 | + ⅜ |
| 34½ | 19⅛ | ToddSh | | | 7 | 80 | 29 | 28 | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 12⅝ | Tokheim | .60 | 3.3 | 8 | 71 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 24⅛ | 19 | TolEdis | 2.20 | 11. | 7 | 89 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | |
| 26⅛ | 20⅝ | TolEd pf | 2.36 | 10. | | 2 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 19⅝ | TolEd pf | 2.21 | 11. | | 11 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | TonkaCp | | | | 29 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | TootRol | .40b | 3.7 | 7 | 26 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 17⅝ | ToroCo | .88 | 3.8 | 8 | 58 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 18⅝ | TovRUs | n | | 13 | 404 | u26⅝ | 25⅝ | 26⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 19 | 15⅝ | Tracor | s.40 | 2.3 | 7 | 67 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ | + ⅜ |
| 23½ | 17½ | Trane s | .92 | 4.1 | 9 | 108 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ | + ¼ |
| 38⅛ | 27⅝ | TranUn | 2.36 | 6.7 | 7 | 139 | 35 | 34⅝ | 35 | + ⅜ |
| 30⅝ | 13⅝ | TWC | | | 5 | 501 | 22½ | 21½ | 21⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 23½ | 17⅛ | TWC pf | 2 | 10. | | 12 | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | — ¼ |
| 18 | 15⅝ | TWC pf | 1.90 | 12. | | 25 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 29⅝ | 29 | TWC pfC wi | | 9.2 | | 469 | 29½ | d28⅝ | 28⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 14⅝ | Transm | 1 | 5.0 | 6 | 961 | u19⅞ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 23⅛ | 19½ | Traninc | 2.04 | 9.9 | | 38 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | |
| 30⅛ | 16⅝ | Transco | 1.24 | 4.1 | 13 | 239 | 30½ | 30 | 30⅛ | + ½ |
| 14½ | 7½ | Transcn | .60 | 6.1 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 103½ | 96⅝ | TrG pf | 10.32 | 10. | | z90 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | |
| 26⅝ | 23⅝ | TrGP pf | 2.50 | 10. | | 5 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | — ¼ |
| 18½ | 12⅛ | TrnsOh | .40b | 2.6 | 4 | 17 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29 | 19⅛ | Tranwy | 1.80 | 7.3 | 5 | 22 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | + ½ |
| 40⅝ | 30⅝ | Travlrs | 2.08 | 5.4 | 4 | 839 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38½ | |
| 20⅛ | 16⅝ | TriCon | 2.01e | 11. | | 146 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | TriSoM | | | 4 | 51 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 7⅝ | Triaind | .30r | 3.2 | 13 | 13 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 14⅝ | TriaPc | .84 | 3.8 | 8 | 75 | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | Trico | .18 | 1.8 | 10 | 52 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 15⅝ | Trinityin | 1 | 2.8 | 12 | 99 | 36⅝ | 35⅝ | 36⅛ | + ½ |
| 17½ | 14⅝ | TucsEP | 1.42 | 8.5 | 8 | 42 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 46⅛ | 24⅛ | TCFox | 1.40a | 3.3 | 7 | 800 | 42⅝ | 42 | 42½ | + ½ |
| 24½ | 17 | TwinDs | 1 | 4.9 | 6 | 9 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20½ | |
| 24⅝ | 14⅝ | TycoLab | 1 | 4.3 | 4 | 165 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 13⅝ | TylerCp | .45 | 3.0 | 7 | 63 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 42½ | 21⅝ | Tymshr | | | 15 | 311 | 42⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | +1 |
| | | — U—U—U — | | | | | | | | |
| 45⅛ | 23⅛ | UAL | 1 | 3.5 | 5 | 1399 | 29 | 28⅛ | 28½ | |
| 25½ | 16⅝ | UGI | 1.64 | 6.4 | 8 | 252 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | + ¼ |
| 22⅛ | 14 | UMC | 1.20 | 7.8 | 7 | 39 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | UMET Tr | | | | 47 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 30½ | 16 | UNCRes | .50 | 2.2 | 6 | 256 | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 39½ | 17 | UVInd | 18c | | 6 | 24 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 10 | Unarco | .88 | 6.8 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 52½ | 43⅝ | UCamp | 2.40 | 5.1 | 8 | 283 | 47⅛ | 46½ | 47 | + ⅛ |
| 42⅝ | 33⅝ | UnCarb | 3 | 7.1 | 6 | 705 | 42⅝ | 42 | 42⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | UnComr | .20 | 1.6 | | 15 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | |
| 7 | 3⅝ | UnionCp | .24t | 4.4 | 5 | 133 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ | |
| 15⅝ | 13⅝ | UnElec | 1.44 | 10. | 7 | 174 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 37 | UnEl pf | 4 | 10. | | z50 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| 49⅛ | 39⅝ | UnEl pf | 4.50 | 11. | | z70 | 43 | 42½ | 42½ | —2½ |
| 79⅛ | 72 | UnEl pfL | 8 | 10. | | z1060 | u79⅝ | 78 | 78 | —1 |
| 24⅝ | 20⅝ | UnEl pf | 2.13 | 10. | | 1 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 25⅛ | UnEl pf | 2.72 | 10. | | 1 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | |
| 40⅝ | 33 | UOilCl | s1.30 | 3.4 | 7 | 756 | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 74 | 49⅝ | UPacC | 2.30 | 3.1 | 18 | 370 | 73⅝ | 73 | 73⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 17⅝ | UPac pf | .47 | 1.9 | | 5 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | |
| 8½ | 4⅝ | Uniroyal | | | 16 | 238 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 80 | 42 | Unirvl pf | 8 | 15. | | z440 | 55 | 54 | 54⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15½ | 7⅝ | UnBrnd | .15e | 1.4 | 6 | 289 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ¼ |
| 21⅝ | 10⅝ | UBrd pf | 1.20 | 9.9 | | 20 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 45⅛ | 29⅝ | UEnRs | 2.48 | 5.6 | 6 | 365 | 44½ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | + ¼ |
| 31½ | 28 | UFinCl | s.98 | 2.9 | 8 | 58 | 31 | 30⅝ | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 13⅝ | UnGrty | .16 | .6 | 9 | 125 | 29 | 28½ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 21⅝ | UIllum | 2.56 | 11. | 7 | 8 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 12½ | Unitind | .85b | 4.3 | 7 | 23 | 20 | 19⅛ | 20 | + ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 8⅝ | Unitinn | .22 | 1.6 | 6 | 86 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 11 | UJerBk | 1.84 | 8.4 | 5 | 13 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | UnPkMn | | | | 16 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| 40½ | 16 | UnRefg | 1.20 | 3.3 | 6 | x13 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 14½ | USFaS | 1.58e | 7.9 | | 45 | u20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 39⅝ | 29 | USFid | 2.40 | 6.0 | 5 | 310 | 39⅝ | 39⅛ | 39⅝ | + ½ |
| 33⅝ | 23⅛ | USGyps | 2.40 | 6.9 | 5 | 251 | u34⅝ | 33 | 34⅝ | +2 |
| 30⅝ | 22½ | USGy pf | 1.80 | 5.9 | | 18 | 30⅝ | 29⅛ | 30⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 6⅝ | USHom | .52 | 3.2 | 5 | 304 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | + ¼ |
| 10½ | 6⅛ | USInd | .64 | 6.2 | 6 | 695 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 12⅛ | USLeasg | .52 | 3.2 | 6 | x9 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ¼ |
| 9½ | 4⅝ | US Rty | | | | 67 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 18⅛ | USShoe | 1.48 | 7.5 | 4 | 197 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 21⅝ | USSteel | 1.60 | 7.0 | 5 | 1995 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 37 | 30½ | USTobc | 1.84 | 5.4 | 10 | 34 | 34⅝ | 34 | 34⅛ | + ¼ |
| 57⅝ | 35⅛ | UnTech | 2.20 | 5.1 | 7 | 1740 | 42⅝ | 42½ | 42⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 140 | 100 | UTch pf | 7.32 | 6.5 | | 3 | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 69½ | 49⅛ | UTch pf | 3.87 | 6.8 | | 336 | 57⅛ | 56½ | 57 | +1 |
| 27⅝ | 26⅝ | UTch pf | 2.55 | 9.4 | | 235 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | |
| 20⅛ | 17⅝ | UniTel | 1.44 | 7.2 | 7 | 558 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | |
| 25⅝ | 22 | UnT 2pf | 1.50 | 6.0 | | 10 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 12 | Unitrod | .50 | 1.8 | 12 | 86 | u27⅝ | 26⅝ | 27½ | + ⅜ |
| 10⅛ | 6⅝ | Univar | .56 | 6.0 | 6 | 3 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 22 | 14⅝ | UnivFd | .96 | 6.1 | 8 | 23 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ½ |
| 23⅛ | 15⅝ | UnLeaf | 1.20 | 5.2 | 8 | 20 | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅛ | |
| 55⅝ | 40 | Upjohn | 1.52 | 3.5 | 9 | 598 | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43½ | + ¼ |
| 27 | 17 | USLIFE | .66 | 2.5 | 7 | 527 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 11½ | 9 | UsliteFd | .96a | 9.5 | | x10 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 17 | UtaPL | 1.76 | 9.2 | 10 | 247 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 27⅛ | UtPL pf | 2.80 | 9.7 | | 3 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 20⅛ | UtPL pf | 2.04 | 9.2 | | 1 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | | — V—V—V — | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 16½ | VF Cp | 1.40 | 7.5 | 6 | 45 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 14 | VSI Cp | .60 | 2.2 | 9 | 83 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 4⅝ | Valleyln | .40 | 4.8 | 19 | 58 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15½ | 10½ | VanDrn | .92 | 6.7 | 5 | 21 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 11⅝ | Varian | .40 | 1.6 | 29 | 406 | u25⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 7½ | Varo | .40 | 3.4 | 6 | 191 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 16⅛ | Veeco | .50 | 1.7 | 10 | 173 | u29⅛ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | Vendo | | | | 28 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 11½ | VestSe | 1.36e | 11. | | 32 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12½ | |
| 33 | 18⅝ | Viacom | .32 | 1.0 | 15 | 28 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15½ | 12 | VaEPw | 1.40 | 11. | 8 | 1884 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | |
| 55 | 46½ | VaEP pf | 5 | 10. | | z10 | 48 | 48 | 48 | —1 |
| 99⅛ | 84½ | VaEP pf | 8.84 | 10. | | z50 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | |
| 30⅝ | 25⅝ | VaEP pf | 2.90 | 11. | | 10 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | + ¼ |
| 28⅝ | 7⅝ | Vornado | .60 | 2.2 | 44 | x228 | 28⅛ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 26⅝ | VulcnM | 1.60 | 4.7 | 7 | 93 | 34½ | 34 | 34⅛ | + ½ |
| | | — W—W—W — | | | | | | | | |
| 40⅝ | 17½ | WUI | .80 | 2.0 | 13 | 139 | u41⅛ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 12 | Wabash | .50 | 2.9 | 6 | 60 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 15½ | Wachov | .76 | 3.7 | 8 | 21 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 56 | 42½ | Wach pf | 2.20 | 4.2 | | 1 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | |
| 7 | 3½ | WachRty | | | | 55 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 19½ | WalMrt | .30 | 1.0 | 14 | 43 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅜ |
| 30½ | 23½ | Walgrn | 1.40 | 4.7 | 6 | x457 | 29½ | 28⅝ | 29½ | + ⅜ |
| 40 | 29⅝ | WlkrA | g1.60a | | 7 | 74 | 34⅛ | 33⅝ | 34⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 33⅝ | 21⅝ | WallBus | .84 | 3.0 | 8 | 5 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27⅝ | + ¼ |
| 27⅛ | 17⅛ | WalMu | 1.40 | 5.2 | 5 | 30 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 26⅛ | WaltJm | 1.80 | 5.2 | 6 | 458 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅝ | |
| 38 | 27½ | WaltJ pf | 1.60 | 4.4 | | 11 | 37 | 36½ | 36½ | — ½ |
| 12⅛ | 7⅛ | WardFd | | | 9 | 79 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ½ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅛ | Warnaco | .20r | 1.8 | 5 | 99 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 21⅛ | WarnS | 1.80 | 5.4 | 8 | 135 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33⅝ | + ⅞ |
| 41½ | 32⅝ | WrnCom | s1 | 2.5 | 8 | 502 | 39⅝ | 39⅛ | 39⅝ | + ⅜ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30⅝ | 21½ | WarnrL | 1.32 | 5.3 | 9 | 1818 | 25 | 24 | 25 | +1⅛ |
| 27 | 22⅛ | WashGs | 2.40 | 9.0 | 10 | 34 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 22½ | WshNat | 1.40 | 4.3 | 7 | 15 | 33 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 24⅛ | 20⅛ | WshWt | 2.08 | 8.9 | 7 | 24 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 36 | 22⅛ | WasteM | .70 | 2.0 | 13 | 118 | 35½ | 35⅛ | 35⅝ | |
| 29⅛ | 15 | WatkinJ | .40 | 1.4 | 20 | 35 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | + ½ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | WayGos | .48 | 7.8 | 61 | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | WeanUn | .20 | 3.4 | 14 | 22 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 12⅝ | Wean pf | 1.26 | 9.4 | | 4 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | |
| 38 | 10⅝ | WebbD | .20 | 1.2 | 17 | 399 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 33⅛ | 25½ | WellsF | 1.72 | 5.3 | 6 | 241 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 32⅛ | + ½ |
| 17⅝ | 10⅛ | WelFM | 1.30e | 7.6 | 9 | 75 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 51½ | 44⅛ | WtPP pf | 4.50 | 9.8 | | z150 | 46⅝ | 46 | 46 | — ⅜ |
| 40 | 31⅛ | WtPtPe | 2.80 | 7.5 | 6 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅛ | 37⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 8⅛ | WstctT | 9.80 | | | 6 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 14⅝ | 7⅛ | WnAirL | .40 | 3.8 | 3 | 2245 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 37 | 23⅝ | WAir pf | 2 | 7.1 | | 130 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 33⅝ | 23 | WnBnc | 1.64 | 4.8 | 7 | 827 | u34 | 33⅛ | 34 | + ⅜ |
| 40⅛ | 20⅛ | WnCoNA | .40 | 1.0 | 14 | 70 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 60⅛ | 27⅝ | WPocin | 1 | 1.9 | 6 | 20 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 14½ | WUnion | 1.40 | 6.7 | 12 | 470 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 21 | + ¼ |
| 54 | 42 | WnUn pf | 4.60 | 8.9 | | 2 | 51½ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 61 | 47 | WnUn pf | 4.90 | 8.6 | | 2 | 57 | 57 | 57 | +1 |
| 11⅝ | 9⅛ | WUn dpf | 1.18 | 11. | | 49 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 21 | WUTI pf | 2.56 | 11. | | 10 | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | |
| 24⅛ | 16 | WestgEl | .97 | 4.3 | 6 | 1748 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ¼ |
| 50½ | 41½ | Wstg pf | 3.80 | 8.5 | | z60 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | |
| 32⅝ | 23⅛ | Wstvac | 1.32 | 4.1 | 8 | 30 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | — ⅜ |
| 32⅝ | 23½ | Weyerhr | 1 | 3.1 | 11 | 599 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 47½ | 36⅝ | Weyr pf | 2.80 | 6.1 | | 50 | 46⅛ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40½ | 26⅛ | WheelF | 1.20 | 3.7 | 9 | 57 | 33⅛ | 32½ | 32⅝ | — ½ |
| 44⅛ | 29½ | WheelF pf | 2 | 5.5 | | 11 | 36⅝ | 36½ | 36½ | + ¼ |
| 65⅛ | 61 | WhelLE | 5.75 | 9.2 | | z30 | 62⅝ | 61 | 62½ | +1½ |
| 24⅝ | 9 | WheelPit | | | 2 | 36 | 23 | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 49½ | 38½ | WhelPit pf | 5 | 12. | | z470 | 41⅝ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 17½ | Whirlpl | 1.40 | 6.3 | 9 | 327 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ | + ¼ |
| 27⅝ | 16⅛ | WhitC | 1.30 | 5.0 | 6 | x660 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 26 | + ⅜ |
| 44 | 37 | WhitC pfC | 3 | 7.3 | | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 15⅝ | 5⅝ | WhiteM | | | 4 | 112 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | Whittak | .50 | 2.9 | 6 | 622 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | + ½ |
| 19½ | 11⅝ | Wickes | 1.04 | 6.7 | 5 | 201 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ¼ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅛ | Wiebldt | .44 | 4.0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 14 | Williams | 1 | 4.8 | 16 | 660 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 6 | WilshrO | .14 | 1.3 | 31 | 130 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 25½ | WinDx | 1.68 | 5.1 | 10 | 73 | u33 | 31⅝ | 33 | +1⅛ |
| 45 | 37 | WinDx B | | | | 1 | u46 | 46 | 46 | +1½ |
| 7⅝ | 2½ | Winnbgo | | | 138 | 185 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 9⅛ | WinterJ | 1 | 10. | 12 | 18 | 9⅝ | d 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 29½ | 23⅝ | WisEP | 2.38 | 9.4 | 7 | 887 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 93 | 80½ | WisE pf | 7.75 | 9.1 | | z40 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +1½ |
| 25⅝ | 19 | WisGas | 2.04 | 8.5 | 6 | 121 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 17⅛ | WiscPL | 1.84 | 9.6 | 8 | 92 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 16⅛ | WiscPS | 1.72 | 9.1 | 7 | 18 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 28⅝ | 18½ | Witco | 1.40 | 4.9 | 7 | 92 | u28⅝ | 28 | 28½ | + ⅜ |
| 17½ | 10 | WittrR | .80 | 5.9 | 9 | 390 | 13⅝ | 12⅛ | 13⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 7⅛ | WolvrW | .36 | 3.6 | 5 | 98 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 12½ | Womelc | .60 | 2.8 | 9 | 116 | 22 | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 32⅝ | 15⅝ | WoodPt | .48 | 1.7 | 15 | 77 | 29 | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 32 | 17⅛ | Wolwth | 1.60 | 6.0 | 6 | 1239 | 27⅛ | 25⅝ | 26⅝ | +1 |
| 43 | 26⅝ | Wolw pf | 2.20 | 5.9 | | 4 | 37 | 37 | 37 | + ½ |
| 12⅝ | 5 | WorldAir | | | 5 | 13 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 76⅝ | 56⅛ | Wrigly | 2.40a | 3.4 | 7 | 10 | 71⅝ | 71½ | 71½ | — ¼ |
| 19⅝ | 8⅝ | Wurlitzr | .48 | 5.3 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 10⅝ | Wylain | .80 | 4.8 | 8 | 58 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16½ | — ¼ |
| 10 | 7½ | WyleLb | s.40 | 4.2 | 10 | 113 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ¼ |
| 7½ | 3⅛ | Wyly | | | 14 | 100 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| | | — X—Y—Z — | | | | | | | | |
| 68½ | 50 | Xerox | 2.40 | 3.5 | 11 | 1930 | u69⅝ | 68½ | 68⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 14⅛ | XTRA s | .52 | 2.1 | 5 | 250 | 25 | 24½ | 24⅛ | + ¼ |
| 37½ | 13⅝ | Yates | .20 | .6 | 6 | 111 | 35⅝ | 32⅝ | 35⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 21⅝ | 15 | ZaleCp | 1 | 4.6 | 7 | 201 | u22⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 17½ | 12⅛ | ZalepfA | .80 | 4.6 | | 14 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 21⅝ | 10⅛ | Zapata | .30b | 1.5 | 15 | 222 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 9⅛ | ZayreCp | | | 5 | 191 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 12 | ZenithR | 1 | 7.2 | 12 | 459 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 12½ | Zurnind | .80 | 4.4 | 7 | 99 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | + ¼ |

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

**WILLIAM PFAFF ON FRENCH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

## European Gold Markets

August 13, 1979

| | A.M. | P.M. | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 304.10 | 298.75 | —5.00 |
| Zurich | 303.375 | 297.375 | —5.75 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 322.03 | 319.57 | —1.63 |

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 13, 1979 's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L.it. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.0065 | 4.511 | 109.95* | 47.20* | 0.2453 | — | 6.863* | 121.69* | 38.17* |
| Brussels (a) | 29.22 | 65.755 | 16.017 | 6.87775 | 3.575* | 14.58 | — | 17.745 | 5.5585 |
| Frankfurt | 1.8265 | 4.0835 | — | 42.93* | 2.231 x | 90.97* | 6.341* | 110.60* | 34.70* |
| London (b) | 2.235 | — | 4.0775 | 9.506 | 1,827.12 | 4.4855 | 65.36 | 3.692 | 11.7525 |
| Milan | 816.45 | 1,838.70 | 448.25 | 192.42 | — | 408.04 | 27.985 | 496.26 | 155.55 |
| New York (c) | — | 2.2355 | 1.8391 | 4.26 | 817.185 | 2.0105 | 29.28 | 1.651 | 5.2595 |
| Paris | 4.25225 | 9.563 | 233.00* | — | 5.199 x | 212.26* | 14.5485* | 257.94* | 80.86* |
| Zurich | 1.6516 | 3.69005 | 90.4406* | 38.8245* | 0.2018 | 82.30255* | 5.6482* | — | 31.37755* |
| ECU | 1.38823 | 0.616524 | 2.52935 | 5.89198 | 1,133.49 | 2.7795 | 40.5154 | 2.28433 | 7.28819 |

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market, except for Canada: Danish krona: 5.2575 ; Escudo: N.A. ; Israeli £: N.A. ;Peseta: 66.055 ; Schilling: 13.3295 ; Sw.krona: 4.2115 ; Yen: 216.425 ; Norw. krone: 5.012 ; Fin mark: N.A. ; Belgian financial franc: 30.345 ; Hong Kong $: N.A. ; Singapore $: N.A. ; 1 U.S.$ : 1.17205 Canadian $.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

## Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

| Base | Aug. 79 | Nov. 79 | Feb 80 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | 6.25-7.25 | 19.00-20.00 | —.— |
| 310 | —.— | 14.25-15.25 | 25.00-26.00 |
| 315 | —.— | 12.00-13.00 | 22.00-23.00 |
| 320 | —.— | 10.00-11.00 | 19.50-20.50 |
| 325 | —.— | —.— | 17.00-18.00 |

Gold Trading 302.50-303.25

**Valeurs White Weld S.A.**
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Dfls. 50,000,000.—
6% bearer Notes of 1972
due 1978/1982
of
UROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Redemption Group No. 1
having fallen due before.

Notes belonging to Redemption Group No.5
will be redeemed on and after

SEPTEMBER 15, 1979

in accordance with drawing effected on
July 30, 1979 pursuant to the Terms
and Conditions.

Paying Agents:
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
in Amsterdam
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg

gust 14, 1979.

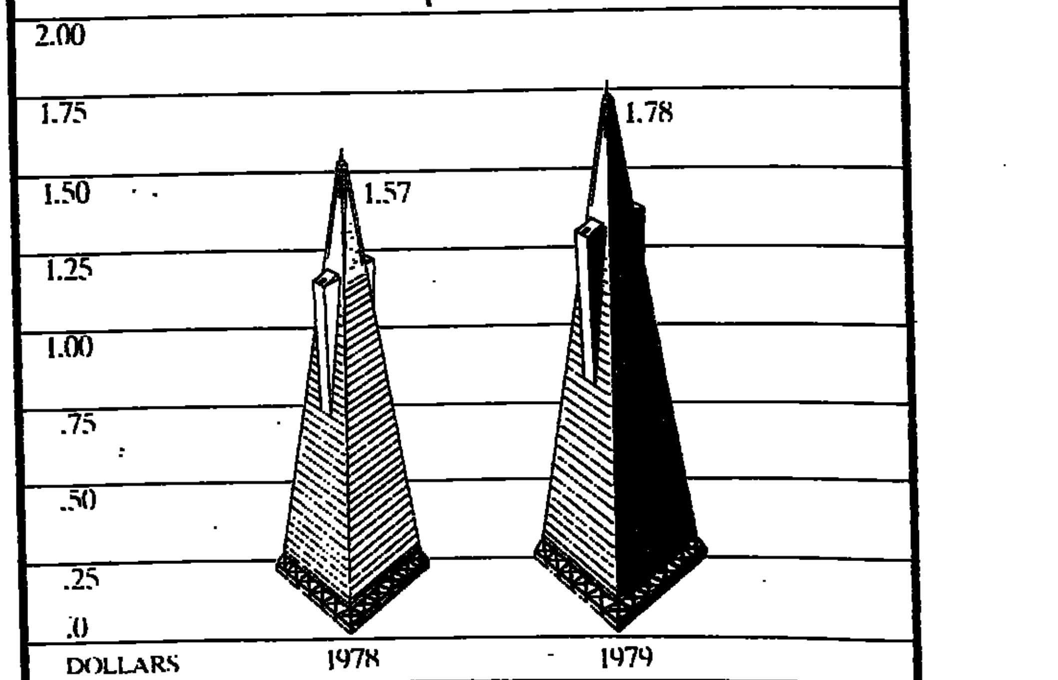
We are pleased to announce that
**Geoffrey S. Whittaker**
has joined us in our Paris office as
Vice President - Investment Advisory.

Drexel Burnham Lambert
INCORPORATED
MEMBER OF PRINCIPAL STOCK AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES

17 Avenue George V, Paris 75008, France, 260.37.38

**Transamerica Record 6 Months.**

Period Ending June 30, 1979




Transamerica's first-half 1979 operating income was a record $117,567,000, or $1.78 per share, a 13 percent increase over the same period in 1978.

Record performances for the period were achieved by our life insurance, property/casualty insurance, lending, travel, and manufacturing operations.

For our 1978 annual report and 1979 second quarter report, please write: Corporate Relations Department, Transamerica Corporation, 600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.

Transamerica

# Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 10, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24379 | Abitibi | $18⅞ | 18¾ | 18⅞ + | ⅛ |
| 3300 | Agnico E | $7¼ | 7 | 7 — | ⅛ |
| 5770 | Agra Ind A | $6¼ | 6 | 6 — | ¼ |
| 13290 | Alta Gas A | $23⅛ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | |
| 100 | Algo Cent | $22 | 22 | 22 + | ¼ |
| 1700 | Am Bonza | $19⅝ | 19½ | 19½— | ¼ |
| 100 | Andres W A | $13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛— | ½ |
| 1400 | Argus C pr | $9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 500 | Asbestos | $44¼ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 8150 | Atco A | $21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | |
| 3375 | BP Can | $27½ | 27¼ | 27½ + | ½ |
| 9696 | Bank N S | $24½ | 24¼ | 24¼— | ¼ |
| 300 | Baton B | $13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 10 | Beth Cop A | $18½ | 18½ | 18½— | ¼ |
| 530 | Bralor Res | $14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 600 | Bramalea | $18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 7050 | Brenda M | $20 | 19½ | 20 + | ½ |
| 2141 | BCFP | $25½ | 25¼ | 25¼— | ⅜ |
| 1650 | BC Phone | $18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞— | ⅛ |
| 11800 | Brunswk | $9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 100 | Budd Can | $7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ + | ¼ |
| 745 | CAE | $13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜— | ⅛ |
| 47319 | Cad Frv | $17¼ | 16¼ | 17⅛ + 1⅛ | |
| 2149 | Cal Pow A | $45 | 44¾ | 45 + | ⅛ |
| 4800 | Camflo | $15⅛ | 14¾ | 14¾— | ⅜ |
| 3850 | C Nor West | $13½ | 13 | 13 | |
| 100 | C Packrs | $28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| 1500 | Can Perm | $18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 600 | Can Trust | $25⅝ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 200 | C Tung | $22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼— | ⅛ |
| 390 | CCablesy A | $10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| 2400 | Cdn Cel | $9½ | 9½ | 9½ + | ⅛ |
| 21249 | CI Bk Com | $27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ + | ¼ |
| 2535 | Cdn Tire A | $30¼ | 30 | 30¼— | ⅛ |
| 1660 | C Utilties | $19⅞ | 19 | 19⅞ + | ½ |
| 200 | Candel Oil | $40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼— | ¼ |
| 1800 | Cassiar | $12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 5800 | Celanese | $5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ + | ⅛ |
| 800 | C Holiday | $9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | |
| 32135 | Con Distrb | $14 | 13½ | 13⅞ + | ½ |
| 8549 | Cons Gas | $22⅞ | 22½ | 22½— | ⅛ |
| 6903 | Con Fardy | 400 | 395 | 400 + | 5 |
| 300 | Conwest | $7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ + | ¼ |
| 36416 | Coseka R | $9¼ | 9 | 9 — | ¼ |
| 2170 | Cralamt | $7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞— | ⅛ |
| 500 | Crush Intl | $14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 4630 | Cyprus | $16 | 15⅝ | 15¾— | ⅜ |
| 131180 | Czar Res | $14½ | 13¼ | 13⅞ + | ⅜ |
| 5595 | Daon Dev | $16½ | 16½ | 16½ + | ¼ |
| 5257 | Denison | $27⅛ | 27 | 27⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 2900 | Dicknsn | $8⅜ | 8 | 8⅜ + | ½ |
| 1762 | D Bridge | $35⅞ | 35¾ | 35¾ + | ⅛ |
| 13110 | Dotasco A | $34⅜ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | |
| 4985 | Dom Store | $19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 150 | Du Pont A | $23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ + | ¼ |
| 600 | Dylex L A | $12 | 11¾ | 12 + | ½ |
| 1399 | East Mal | 170 | 166 | 170 | |
| 1585 | Electhom A | $5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝— | ⅛ |
| 4250 | Emco | $12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾ + | ⅜ |
| 3265 | Falcon C | $7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ⅛ |
| 2210 | Fibra Nik A | $61½ | 59 | 60⅝ + 2⅝ | |
| 2125 | Fed Ind A | $6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝— | ⅛ |
| 100 | Fed Pion | $37½ | 37½ | 37½—1½ | |
| 1820 | Francona | $15½ | 15¼ | 15½ + | ¼ |
| 645 | Fraser | $16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝— | ⅛ |
| 2200 | G M Res | $5½ | 5 | 5⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 200 | G Distrb A | $7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞— | ⅛ |
| 6450 | Gibraltar | $8 | 7⅞ | 8 + | ⅛ |
| 2800 | Granduc | 135 | 133 | 135 + | 1 |
| 3995 | Gt Oil Sds | $24⅞ | 24½ | 24⅞ + | ¼ |
| 100 | GL Forest | $46⅝ | 45⅝ | 46⅝— | ⅜ |
| 100 | Greyhnd | $22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 2400 | H Group A | 420 | 420 | 420 | |
| 1200 | Hard Crp A | 310 | 310 | 310 | |
| 6475 | Harlequin | $16⅛ | 15¾ | 16⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 32230 | Hawker | $14¼ | 14 | 14¼ + | ¼ |
| 4700 | Hayes D | $10½ | 10¼ | 10¼— | ¼ |
| 3915 | H Bay Co | $27 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ + | ⅛ |
| 4777 | IAC | $17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ + | ⅛ |
| 300 | Indal | $14⅛ | 14 | 14 | |
| 1775 | Inland Gas | $13¼ | 13 | 13 — | ¼ |
| 7150 | Inter Pipe | $18½ | 18¼ | 18⅜— | ⅛ |
| 5200 | Ivaco | $17¼ | 17⅛ | 17¼ + | ⅛ |
| 360 | Jannock | $27⅞ | 27⅝ | 27⅝— | ⅛ |
| 4972 | Kaiser Re | $23⅞ | 23¾ | 23¾— | ⅛ |
| 1675 | Kam Kotia | 495 | 485 | 495 + 10 | |
| 1200 | Kelsey H | $23¼ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| 1815 | Kerr Add | $9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | |
| 13242 | Labatt A | $24⅛ | 23¾ | 23⅞ + | ⅛ |
| 25 | Lab Min | $41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 4000 | Lacana | $5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ + | ⅛ |
| 1172 | LOnt Cem | $5 | 5 | 5 + 10 | |
| 300 | LL Lac | 395 | 395 | 395 + | 5 |
| 1100 | Lob Co A | 430 | 425 | 430 + | 5 |
| 400 | Lob Co B | 425 | 420 | 420 | |
| 16900 | MICC | $13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 40 | Mclan H A | $22 | 22 | 22 — | ½ |
| 24451 | MB Ltd | $28¼ | 28⅛ | 28¼— | ⅛ |
| 1405 | Molson A | $25 | 24⅞ | 25 + | ⅛ |
| 33048 | Moore | $37¾ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ + | ⅜ |
| 800 | Murphy | $23⅜ | 23 | 23 — | ⅜ |
| 1400 | Nat Trust | $24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 13534 | Noranda | $48⅞ | 47½ | 48⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 14718 | Norcen | $22¼ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| 23760 | NTecm B w | $26⅛ | 25½ | 26 | |
| 36700 | Oakwood P | $13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | |
| 21250 | Ocelot B | $18⅛ | 17¾ | 17⅞ + | ½ |
| 200 | Oshawa A | $9 | 8⅞ | 9 + | ⅛ |
| 4512 | Pace Pet | $16⅞ | 16¼ | 16⅞ + | ⅛ |
| 2900 | Pamour A | $7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 170 | PanCan P | $55 | 55 | 55 — | ¼ |
| 4125 | Pembina | $9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 6365 | Petrofina | $38⅛ | 38 | 38 + | 1 |
| 100 | Pevlo Oils | $12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 975 | Pine Point | $35¼ | 35 | 35⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 11300 | Place G | 286 | 281 | 281 — | 2 |
| 4550 | Placer | $29⅞ | 29⅝ | 29½— | ½ |
| 300 | Ram | $10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞— | ½ |
| 900 | Redpath | $14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 258 | Rd Stenhs A | $10 | 9¾ | 10 | |
| 800 | Reichhold | $12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝— | ⅛ |
| 54932 | Revnu Prp | 168 | 164 | 167 — | 1 |
| 1271 | Roman | $32⅞ | 32⅝ | 32⅝— | ⅛ |
| 1200 | Rothman | $20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ + | ⅛ |
| 29277 | Sceptre | $7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅞ + | ⅛ |
| 900 | Scotts A | $12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ + | ⅛ |
| 5694 | Shell Can | $22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛— | ⅛ |
| 32480 | Sherritt | $10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 400 | Sigma | $26½ | 26½ | 26½ + | ¼ |
| 2320 | Simpsn S A | $7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ + | ⅛ |
| 1420 | Slater Stl | $17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 3150 | Southm | $26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 50 | St Brodcst | $11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ + | ⅛ |
| 19015 | Stelco A | $28⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 1000 | Steep R | 385 | 385 | 385 —10 | |
| 3550 | Sulpetro B | $14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 300 | Tara | $13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 1950 | Teck Cor A | $14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ + | ½ |
| 5640 | Teck Cor B | $14¾ | 13¾ | 14⅛ + | ¼ |
| 200 | Teledyne | $11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 760 | Tex Can | $70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 19950 | Thom N A | $14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜— | ¼ |
| 10812 | Tor Dm Bk | $25⅜ | 25 | 25¼ + | ¼ |
| 860 | Torstar B | $20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 2743 | Traders A | $16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | |
| 12685 | Trns Mt A | $11⅜ | 10¾ | 11⅜ + | ¼ |
| 7819 | TrCan PL | $22 | 21¾ | 21⅞ + | ⅛ |
| 3040 | Turbo Cl B | $14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | |
| 9866 | UGas A | $11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | |
| 7300 | Union Oil | $29 | 27¾ | 29 + | ⅛ |
| 1300 | U Keno | $14½ | 14 | 14 | |
| 2550 | U Siscoe | $10¼ | 10½ | 10¼ | |
| 3100 | Un Carbid | $22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ + | ⅛ |
| 200 | Van Der | $5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | |
| 3856 | Verstl Cor | $22⅛ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| 400 | Vestgron | $16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞— | ⅛ |
| 1500 | Weldwod | $23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 2000 | West Mine | $6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 100 | Weston | $25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 1525 | Woodwd A | $24¼ | 23¾ | 23¾— | ¼ |
| 1300 | Yk Bear | $8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ + | ⅛ |

Total sales 4,073,114 shares

# Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 10, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Clos | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 596 | AlgomaSl | $27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 3602 | Bnk Mont | $25 | 24¾ | 24⅞— | ⅛ |
| 900 | Can Cml | $13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞— | ¼ |
| 100 | Canron | $29 | 29 | 29 + | ¼ |
| 3410 | Can Bath | $14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ + | ⅛ |
| 372 | Dom TxtA | $13⅞ | 13¾ | 13¾— | ⅛ |
| 4700 | FCA Inl | 330 | 330 | 330 + 5 | |
| 201 | Imasco | $39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | |
| 1050 | Power Cp | $13⅛ | 13½ | 13⅛ | |
| 1163 | Royal Bk | $43½ | 43¼ | 43⅛ + | ⅛ |
| 1111 | RoyTrstco | $15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛— | ⅛ |
| 1330 | Steinbrg A | $27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 1705 | Utd Asbest | 335 | 330 | 330—5 | |
| 500 | Zellers | $9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |

Total sales 537,212 shares.

# Canadian Indexes

August 13, 1979

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 266.78 | 265.12 |
| Toronto | 1,580.10 | 1,575.00 |

Montreal: Stock Exchange industrials index
Toronto: TSE 300 index

# Tokyo Exchange

August 13, 1979

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 362 | Matsu E. Wks | 535 |
| Canon | 601 | Mitsubi Hvy Ind. | 173 |
| Dai Nip Print | 541 | Mitsubi Corp. | 515 |
| Fuji Bank | N.Q. | Mitsui Co. | 321 |
| Fuji Photo | 648 | Mitsukoshi | 451 |
| Hitachi | 260 | Nippon Elec. | 395 |
| Honda Motor | 631 | Sharp | 464 |
| C. Itoh | 365 | Sony Corp | 1,980 |
| Japan Air L. | 2,860 | Sumitomo Bank | 339 |
| Kansai El. Pwr | 875 | Taisho Marine | 253 |
| Kao Soap | 555 | Takeda | 485 |
| Kirin Brewery | 415 | Teijin | 138 |
| Komatsu | 348 | Tokyo Marine | 521 |
| Kubota | 293 | Toray | 160 |
| Matsu El. Ind. | 680 | Toyota | 980 |

# Market Summary

## NYSE Most Actives

August 13, 1979

| | Sales | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|
| SearsRoeb | 520,500 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| IBM s | 488,800 | 70¼ | — ⅛ |
| AmerT&T | 450,900 | 57⅜ | + ⅛ |
| DowChem | 395,000 | 30¼ | +1 |
| Citicorp | 342,600 | 25¼ | + ⅜ |
| GulfWstn | 340,900 | 17⅞ | + ⅛ |
| StorgeTech s | 281,200 | 18⅝ | +1⅛ |
| GenTel&El | 280,200 | 30⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Boeing s | 276,000 | 47¾ | |
| City Invest | 261,200 | 19⅞ | + ⅜ |
| CaesarsWld s | 258,600 | 25¼ | — ⅛ |
| GoPacif | 255,300 | 28¾ | + ⅛ |
| Loews Corp | 254,900 | 65 | —1½ |
| Texaco Inc | 251,800 | 27⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Goodyear | 235,300 | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |

| | Today NYSE Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 41.98 | 42.15 |
| Advanced | 1,073 | 995 |
| Volume Up (in millions) | 28.84 | 25.10 |
| Declined | 450 | 459 |
| Volume Down (in millions) | 8.01 | 6.23 |
| Unchanged | 368 | 419 |
| Total Issues | 1,891 | 1,872 |
| New highs | 170 | 105 |
| New lows | 5 | 5 |

## Dow Jones Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Ind | 870.65 | 878.58 | 867.15 | 875.26 | +8.20 |
| 20 Trn | 265.78 | 259.28 | 264.32 | 258.11 | +3.65 |
| 15 Util | 107.75 | 109.03 | 107.61 | 108.49 | +0.34 |
| 65 Stk | 307.55 | 312.87 | 308.30 | 311.57 | +2.97 |

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Shares Buy | Sales | *Short |
|---|---|---|---|
| August 10 | 128,770 | 329,583 | 1,013 |
| August 9 | 121,322 | 302,006 | 756 |
| August 8 | 150,829 | 344,437 | 1,528 |
| August 7 | 131,198 | 376,320 | 752 |
| August 6 | 123,294 | 322,680 | 739 |

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

## American Most Actives

| | Sales | Close | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LoewsTh wi | 180,200 | 32½ | — ⅛ |
| Augatinc s | 150,400 | 21 | +1⅛ |
| P&F Indust | 134,700 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Syntex Corp | 122,400 | 41¾ | + ⅜ |
| Rusco Ind | 87,600 | 2⅛ | + ¼ |
| AngloCo Ltd | 33,900 | 19 | + ⅞ |
| HouOilM | 61,900 | 20½ | — ½ |
| Lincoln Am | 53,500 | 8¼ | |
| DomePetr gs | 57,800 | 37 | — ⅛ |
| Ozark Air | 50,900 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |

| | Today AMEX Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 4.59 | 4.32 |
| Advanced | N.A. | 374 |
| Volume Up (in millions) | 2.53 | 2.93 |
| Declined | N.A. | 207 |
| Volume Down (in millions) | 1.51 | 0.76 |
| Unchanged | N.A. | 249 |
| Total Issues | N.A. | 830 |
| New highs | N.A. | 44 |
| New lows | N.A. | 3 |

## AMEX Index

| High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 203.62 | 202.39 | 203.54 | +1.13 |


ADVERTISEMENT

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.
(CDR-)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report per February 20, 1979 of Makita Electric Works, Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 14 August 1979


# Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 13 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| AELInd | 3 | 3½ |
| AFAProt | 8 | 9 |
| AVMCo | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| Accuray | 5 | 5½ |
| AddisnW | 10½ | 11¼ |
| AdvRoss | 4⅞ | 5¼ |
| AdvMicr | 35½ | 36½ |
| AlexAlex | 30 | 30¾ |
| Alicoinc | 32 | 33 |
| AllynB | 15 | 16 |
| AFinCo | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| AFurn | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| AGreet | 13⅛ | 13⅜ |
| AIntGo | 58¼ | 59¼ |
| AMicros | 22½ | 22⅞ |
| AWeldng | 17½ | 18½ |
| Amterr | 3¾ | 4½ |
| Anadite | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| AnheusB | 23¾ | 24¼ |
| AntaCo | 7⅛ | 8¼ |
| ArdenGp | 4⅛ | 4⅝ |
| ArkWGs | 23⅛ | 24¼ |
| AsdCalc | 23½ | 24¼ |
| AtlGsLt | 16⅞ | 17¼ |
| BairdCp | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| BangHE | 14⅞ | 15⅛ |
| BkamRl | 17½ | 18⅜ |
| BasicRs9 | 8 | 8½ |
| BassltFr | 19½ | 20¼ |
| BaylsMk | 10¼ | 10¾ |
| Beeline | 8 | 9 |
| BelzLab | 34 | 34⅜ |
| BibbCo | 14½ | 15 |
| BirdSon | 22 | 23½ |
| Birtchr | 2 | 2⅞ |
| BlkHillP | 27½ | 28¼ |
| Bonanza | 3¼ | 3½ |
| BrooKS | 37⅜ | 40¼ |
| BrwTom | 24 | 24½ |
| Buckbee | 7½ | 8 |
| Buckeye | 21⅛ | 21⅝ |
| BurnupS | 6¼ | 6⅝ |
| CalWlSv | 34 | 35½ |
| ConradH | 1⅝ | 2⅝ |
| CapSwC | 14¼ | 14¾ |
| CapInAir | 4 | 4½ |
| CoreCo | 6½ | 7½ |
| CnVIPS | 15⅝ | 16 |
| ChmLea | 29½ | 31 |
| ChesUtl | 11¼ | 12 |
| CircleF | 7 | 8 |
| CitzUtA | 39½ | 40¼ |
| CitzUtB | 35¾ | 36½ |
| ClarkJL | 28½ | 30 |
| ClowCo | 8 | 8½ |
| ComCIH | 27 | 27½ |
| CmlShr | 20½ | 22½ |
| CmwTel | 42 | 44 |
| ConPap | 60¼ | 61¼ |
| Crowld | 17½ | 18½ |
| CrosTre | 22⅞ | 23¾ |
| CultrFed | 2⅞ | 3½ |
| Cyclitron | 15⅝ | 16¼ |
| DanlyM | 21½ | 22½ |
| DiaDes | 11⅜ | 12 |
| DavlMol | 23½ | 25½ |
| DekibAg | 28¾ | 29½ |
| DeLuxC | 33 | 33¾ |
| DelCanT | 12 | 13 |
| DeweyEl | 1½ | 2½ |
| DiaCrys | 30 | 31 |
| DixnCru | 34½ | 36 |
| Doculel | 7⅝ | 8 |
| DollrGn | 9 | 9½ |
| Donldsn | 22½ | 23½ |
| DavIDB | 20⅝ | 21¼ |
| DunkinD | 13⅝ | 13⅞ |
| Duriron | 17⅛ | 18⅛ |
| EatnVnce | 5⅛ | 6 |
| EconLab | 22¼ | 22¾ |
| ElPasEl | 10¾ | 11⅛ |
| ElderBe | 8 | 8¾ |
| EleNucl | 7⅛ | 7¾ |
| ElModul | 5 | 6 |
| EmrDev | 15 | 16 |
| Enrwistl | 2¼ | 3½ |
| EsrCll | 39¾ | 40¼ |
| EthanAl | 39½ | 40½ |
| Fabri | 11-16 | 15-16 |
| FidUnLf | 69¾ | 70¼ |
| FtBkSys | 43¾ | 44½ |
| FtBostn | 19½ | 20¼ |
| FtEmpS | 13½ | 14 |
| FtWnFin | 5⅝ | 6 |
| Flickgr | 12⅛ | 12¾ |
| FloatPnt | 10¼ | 11 |
| FlaWatU | ⅜ | ⅞ |
| ForestO | 20⅛ | 20⅝ |
| Formigll | 2½ | 3¼ |
| FrankCp | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| FrankEl | 15½ | 16¼ |
| GnRIEst | 12 | 13½ |
| GnReins | 90 | 92 |
| GovEFn | 12¾ | 13 |
| GreenM | 12⅞ | 13¾ |
| GreyAdv | 37 | 40 |
| Gillintst | 16 | 17½ |
| Gvradyn | 4¾ | 5¼ |
| Hardwke | 17½ | 18¼ |
| HraRow | 11½ | 12 |
| HarpGp | 23¾ | 24½ |
| HartiNt | 17¾ | 18¼ |
| HenrdF | 25 | 25¾ |
| Halobm | 2⅝ | 2⅞ |
| Hoover | 15¼ | 15¾ |
| HorizRs | 1⅝ | 2⅛ |
| HyattInt | 17½ | 18½ |
| Intraind | 4½ | 5 |
| IntelCp | 53¾ | 54⅛ |
| IntrcEnr | 8 | 9 |
| IntmlGs | 14⅜ | 14⅞ |
| InBkWsh | 9⅝ | 10 |
| IwaSoUt | 25½ | 26 |
| JamWP h | 8 | 8¾ |
| Jamsby | 17 | 17¾ |
| JlttvFd | ⅞ | 1¼ |
| JoslynM | 18 | 18¾ |
| KalsSt of | 18½ | 19 |
| Kalvar | 2⅛ | 2½ |
| Kaman | 20¾ | 21½ |
| KmpAm | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| KateGre | 5-16 | 11-16 |
| Kaysam | 3 | 4½ |
| KellySv | 30 | 31½ |
| Keutlel | 16 | 17 |
| Kimball | 17⅝ | 18⅛ |
| Kinglnt | 13½ | 14½ |
| KnapeV | 16¼ | 17¼ |
| Kratos | 14½ | 15½ |
| Lancein | 23⅝ | 24½ |
| LandRes | 3 | 3½ |
| LaneCo | 24¼ | 25¼ |
| LidStar | 6⅝ | 7½ |
| LinBcst | 49¼ | 50 |
| Lopetrn | 10 | 11 |
| MadsGE | 15¾ | 16¼ |
| MagellPet | 4½ | 4¾ |
| MalrRth | 1 9-16 | 1 13-16 |
| Mallnrt | 29⅝ | 30¾ |
| MatAssl | 19¼ | 19¾ |
| MoullP | 29½ | 31 |
| McCorm | 18 | 18½ |
| McQuay | 12½ | 13¼ |
| MidsxW | 19½ | 20½ |
| MdldCap | 7⅝ | 8⅜ |
| MidlRes | 3 9-16 | 3 13-16 |
| MidlBks | 29¾ | 30¾ |
| Millipr | 30 | 30½ |
| MissVIG | 13⅝ | 14⅜ |
| MontCol | 6¼ | 6⅝ |
| MoorePd | 23 | 24½ |
| MoraRes | 1½ | 2¼ |
| Mostek | 28⅝ | 29¼ |
| MotchM | 39 | 40 |
| MolClub | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| Mueller | 26½ | 27½ |
| NorpCp | 26½ | 28½ |
| NatGOil | 16½ | 17½ |
| NwldRE | 15¾ | 16¾ |
| NJNGas | 16¾ | 16⅞ |
| NielsnA | 23⅝ | 24¼ |
| NielsnB | 23¾ | 24¼ |
| NoCarGs | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| NoEOl un | 74½ | 76 |
| NwINGs | 13¾ | 14½ |
| NwstPS | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| Noxell | 19⅝ | 20¼ |
| OgilvyM | 21 | 21¾ |
| OhFerro | 9 | 10 |
| OtterTP | 22⅝ | 22¾ |
| PCAInl | 5⅝ | 6¼ |
| PabstB | 12⅝ | 13¼ |
| PcGaR | 22 | 22¾ |
| PauleyP | 13½ | 14¼ |
| PeerMf | 9½ | 10¼ |
| PenaEnt | 16½ | 17 |
| Petrolit | 43 | 44 |
| Pettibon | 22 | 23 |
| PierceSS | 9¾ | 10½ |
| Pinkrtn | 33 | 34 |
| PlanHiB | 25 | 25½ |
| Plagtine | 1¾ | 2⅜ |
| Possis | 6 | 6¾ |
| Progro | 1 | 1⅜ |
| PbSvNC | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| PurtBen | 19 | 19¾ |
| PulDCop | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| RoganPr | 10⅝ | 11⅛ |
| Raychm | 88 | 90 |
| Raymnd | 28½ | 29½ |
| RecoEq | 7⅝ | 7½ |
| RoadEx | 28½ | 29¼ |
| RobbMy | 43½ | 45½ |
| Roselon | 4¾ | 5¼ |
| Rouse | 15⅝ | 16½ |
| RusStov | 17⅝ | 17⅜ |
| Sadlier | 3⅝ | 4¼ |
| ScanDt | 2 | 2¼ |
| ScrippH | 47 | 50 |
| SeisDelt | 13 | 13½ |
| Svcmstr | 30 | 31 |
| Shawml | 38 | 39 |
| SolkdSIS | 11¼ | 12¼ |
| SCalWtr | 14½ | 15¼ |
| SwElSv | 15½ | 16¼ |
| Standvn | 29 | 29¾ |
| StdRegs | 28¼ | 29¼ |
| StanHP | 23⅝ | 24¾ |
| SterlSt | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| StrawCl | 26½ | 28 |
| SuperEl | 9⅝ | 10⅛ |
| TIME DC | 5½ | 6 |
| Tampax | 30½ | 31½ |
| TecumP | 66 | 68 |
| Tennant | 28½ | 30½ |
| Tiprary | 11¾ | 12¼ |
| TescoCp | 19⅝ | 20⅛ |
| TrnsOcO | 18½ | 19½ |
| TricoPd | 48 | 51 |
| TrllnOG | 8⅛ | 8⅝ |
| TysonFd | 9½ | 10½ |
| UnMcGll | 11 | 12 |
| USSurg | 23 | 23½ |
| USTrck | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| UVaBsh | 26½ | 27 |
| UpPenP | 16¾ | 17½ |
| ValyGas | 12 | 12½ |
| VanDus | 15⅝ | 14½ |
| Velcro g | 10⅝ | 11¼ |
| VideoCp | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| VaNBsh | 16⅞ | 17⅝ |
| WshEnr | 16½ | 17 |
| WebbRs | 28¼ | 29¼ |
| Weldtrn | 2¼ | 3 |
| WightMg | 10 | 11 |
| WellsGa | 8 | 9 |
| WlnMlg | 4⅞ | 5⅝ |
| WmorC | 31½ | 32¼ |
| WoodLot | 25¼ | 26 |
| WWEng | 8½ | 8¾ |
| WrightW | 4⅞ | 4¾ |
| ZionUta | 25¾ | 26¼ |

# International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 13, 1979

## Dollar Bonds

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Amev 8-87 | 91 | 92 |
| Ashland 7½-82 | 95 | 95¾ |
| Australia 8¼-83 | 94 | 95 |
| Australia 8¾-91 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| Australia 8¼-92 | 89 | 90 |
| BTokyo 7⅝-84 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Barclays 8½-92 | 90½ | 91½ |
| BCHyd. 7¾-85 | 90 | 91 |
| Bell Can 7¾-87 | 88½ | 89½ |
| BFCE 8¾-83 | 96½ | 97½ |
| Brazil 9¼-84 | 94½ | 95¼ |
| Brit Gas 9-81 | 98 | 99 |
| BrokenHill 8-85 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Cac Berm. 8¼-84 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Charbonag 8⅞-81 | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| CityInvest 8¾-84 | 92¾ | 93¾ |
| Cons Food 7½-91 | 87¼ | 88¼ |
| Conoco 8-86 | 94 | 95 |
| Cutler Ham 8-87 | 91¼ | 92¼ |
| EEC 8¼-82 | 95½ | 96½ |
| EEC 7¾-84 | 91½ | 92½ |
| ECS 8¾-81 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| ECS 8¾-97 | 90 | 91 |
| EIB 8¼-83 | 94 | 95 |
| EIB 8-84 | 93 | 93¾ |
| Elf Aquit. 8¼-85 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| EMI 9¼-89 | 90 | 91 |
| Ericsson 8⅞-89 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Esso 8-86 nov | 96½ | 97½ |
| Eurofima 8½-83 | 96½ | 97½ |
| Fiat 8-82 | 93 | 94 |
| First Chic 7-80 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| Gotaverken 8½-87 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Gould 9¼-83 | 97½ | 98½ |
| GulfWestn 8¼-84 | 90 | 92 |
| Hamersley 8½-84 | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| Home Oil 9½-86 | 96½ | 97½ |
| ICI 8¼-87 | 90½ | 91½ |
| ISE Cnda 9-82 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| I.U.Overseas 9-83 | 96 | 97 |
| Kidde W. 8½-85 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| Kockums 8-83 | 94¼ | 95¼ |
| Manitoba 8¾-83 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| Michelin 9¼-86 | 95½ | 96½ |
| Midld Intl 8¾-86 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Montreal 9¼-83 | 96½ | 97½ |
| NCBoard 8-87 | 90 | 91 |
| NatWest 9-86 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| NBrunswick 9-83 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| NBrunswick 8-84 | 92 | 93 |
| NZealand 9¼-82 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| NZealand 8½-83 | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| NrgKombk 8½-91 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| Norskhyd 8½-92 | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| Norway 8½-81 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Occidental 9¾-83 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| Ofish Min 8¾-85 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| Ontario 9-83 | 97½ | 98½ |
| OntarioHyd 8-87 | 89½ | 90½ |
| ProvSaskat 8¾-86 | 93¾ | 94¾ |
| QuebProv 8½-81 | 95½ | 96½ |
| QuebProv 9-83 | 95¾ | 96¾ |
| Ralston 7½-87 | 90½ | 91½ |
| SaabScania 8½-89 | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| S.A.S. 8-85 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Shell 8-86 | 93 | 94 |
| Shell 7½-87 | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| Singer 8¾-82 | 93 | 94 |
| Stind 8¾-88 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| Sweden 8¾-87 | 91¼ | 92¼ |
| SwedStCo. 7¾-82 | 94½ | 95¼ |
| TMov 7¾-87 | 88 | 89 |
| Textron 7½-87 | 90 | 91 |
| Transocean 8-86 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Transocean 7½-87 | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| UnOil 7½-87 | 93 | 94 |
| Utah 8-87 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| Vwagen 7¾-87 | 88¾ | 89¾ |
| Volvo (Mar) 8-87 | 88¾ | 89¾ |
| BroadHale 4¾-87 | 71 | 73 |
| Carnation 4-88 | 69½ | 71½ |
| Chevron 5-88 | 157½ | 159½ |
| Chrysler 4¾-88 | 48 | 52 |
| Chrysler 5-88 | 48 | 52 |
| Coke Bott. 6¾-93 | 85 | 87 |
| Cr Suisse 4¼-91 | 126 | 128 |
| Cumminl 6¼-86 | 85 | 87 |
| Dartind 4¾-87 | 77½ | 79½ |
| EastKodak 4½-86 | 79 | 81 |
| Ford 6-86 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Ford 5-88 | 75½ | 77½ |
| GenElec 4¼-87 | 76½ | 78½ |
| GenFoods 4½-82 | 90 | 92 |
| Gillette 4¾-82 | 84½ | 86½ |
| Gillette 4¾-87 | 70 | 72 |
| GulWestn 5-86 | 90 | 92 |
| Honneywell 6-86 | 84 | 86 |
| ICI 6¾-97 | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| INA 6-97 | 94 | 96 |
| ISE 6¼-89 | 86 | 88 |
| ITT 4¾-97 | 72½ | 74½ |
| Jusco 6-92 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Komatsu 7¼-90 | 134½ | 136 |
| MorganJP 4¼-87 | 99½ | 101½ |
| Nabisco 5¼-88 | 94½ | 96½ |
| OwensIll 4½-87 | 102 | 104 |
| PenneyJC 4½-87 | 71½ | 73½ |
| RCA 5-88 | 79 | 81 |
| Revlon 4⅞-83 | 149 | 151 |
| Revlon 4¾-87 | 127 | 129 |
| Sperry 4¼-88 | 96 | 98 |
| Squibb 4¼-87 | 79½ | 81½ |
| Texaco 4½-88 | 76½ | 78½ |
| Texas 7½-93 | 89 | 91 |
| Tyco 8½-88 | 109½ | 111½ |
| UnCarb 4¾-82 | 89½ | 91½ |
| WarnLamb 4½-87 | 74½ | 76½ |
| WarnLamb 4¼-88 | 70½ | 72½ |
| Xerox 5-88 | 73½ | 75½ |

## Convertible Bonds

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Amexco 4¼-87 | 74 | 76 |
| Baker 5½-93 | 134½ | 133½ |
| Beatrice 6¼-91 | 99½ | 101½ |
| Beatrice 4½-92 | 83½ | 85½ |
| Beecham 6¼-92 | 104 | 105½ |
| Boots 6¾-93 | 103¼ | 104¼ |
| Borden 6¾-91 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Borden 5-92 | 84 | 86 |

## Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

| | Med. | Long. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | N.A. | N.A. |
| Previous | N.A. | N.A. |

# Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 13, 1979

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling | French Franc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 M | 11 11-16 - 11 3-16 | 6 7-16 - 6 9-16 | 1½ - 1⅝ | 14⅛ - 14⅜ | 11½ - 11⅝ |
| 2 M | 11 2-16 - 11 5-16 | 6½ - 6⅝ | 1 5-16 - 1 7-16 | 14⅛ - 14⅜ | 11⅝ - 11⅞ |
| 3 M | 11¼ - 11⅜ | 6 9-16 - 6 11-16 | 1 7-16 - 1 9-16 | 14⅛ - 14⅜ | 11⅞ - 12⅛ |
| 6 M | 11 7-16 - 11 9-16 | 6⅞ - 7 | 2⅛ - 2¼ | 14⅛ - 14⅜ | 12⅛ - 12⅜ |
| 1 Y | 10⅞ - 11 | 6⅞ - 7 | 2 9-16 - 11-16 | 13⅜ - 13⅝ | 12⅛ - 12⅜ |

# London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 13, 1979

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Previous (Close) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | | | |
| Oct | 107.25 | 105.00 | 106.20 | 106.25 | 106.85 | 106.90 |
| Dec | 111.50 | 110.50 | 110.80 | 110.90 | 111.15 | 111.25 |
| Mar | 118.75 | 117.75 | 117.95 | 118.05 | 118.15 | 118.25 |
| May | 121.75 | 121.25 | 121.30 | 121.50 | 121.25 | 121.50 |
| Aug | 126.50 | 126.10 | 125.85 | 126.05 | 126.10 | 126.25 |
| Oct | 130.50 | 129.75 | 130.10 | 130.30 | 130.00 | 130.25 |
| 1,566 lots of 50 tons. | | | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | | | |
| Sep | 1,348 | 1,330 | 1,347 | 1,349 | 1,355 | 1,359 |
| Dec | 1,419 | 1,391 | 1,415 | 1,416 | 1,416 | 1,417 |
| Mar | 1,464 | 1,437 | 1,462 | 1,464 | 1,461 | 1,462 |
| May | 1,489 | 1,464 | 1,488 | 1,490 | 1,487 | 1,492 |
| Jly | 1,505 | 1,498 | 1,510 | 1,520 | 1,512 | 1,520 |
| Sep | 1,525 | 1,525 | 1,535 | 1,550 | 1,530 | 1,550 |
| Oct | 1,556 | 1,556 | 1,560 | 1,600 | 1,555 | 1,575 |
| 1,582 lots of 10 tons. | | | | | | |
| **COFFEE** | | | | | | |
| Sep | 1,712 | 1,707 | 1,709 | 1,710 | 1,705 | 1,710 |
| Nov | 1,736 | 1,726 | 1,732 | 1,733 | 1,735 | 1,737 |
| Jan | 1,730 | 1,720 | 1,727 | 1,730 | 1,720 | 1,721 |
| Mar | 1,682 | 1,673 | 1,676 | 1,678 | 1,675 | 1,680 |
| May | 1,674 | 1,665 | 1,666 | 1,670 | 1,661 | 1,667 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,650 | 1,675 | 1,645 | 1,660 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | 1,630 | 1,670 | 1,635 | 1,660 |
| 1,211 lots of 5 tons. | | | | | | |

# Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 13, 1979

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | | |
| Oct | 1,059 | 1,050 | 1,055 | 1,056 | + 1 |
| Nov | 1,100 | 1,090 | 1,050 | 1,065 | + 10 |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | 1,100 | 1,105 | + 10 |
| Mar | N.T. | N.T. | 1,151 | 1,155 | + 7 |
| May | N.T. | N.T. | 1,175 | 1,185 | Unch. |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,190 | 1,195 | Unch. |
| Aug | 1,205 | 1,205 | 1,205 | 1,210 | + 5 |
| Oct | N.T. | N.T. | 1,215 | 1,215 | + 10 |
| 80 lots. | | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | | |
| Sep | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,295 | — 5 |
| Dec | 1,320 | 1,308 | 1,315 | 1,324 | + 10 |
| Mar | N.T. | N.T. | 1,345 | 1,365 | + 15 |
| May | N.T. | N.T. | 1,365 | 1,390 | + 10 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,370 | — | + 15 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | 1382.5 | — | + 10 |
| 12 lots | | | | | |

# London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 13, 1979

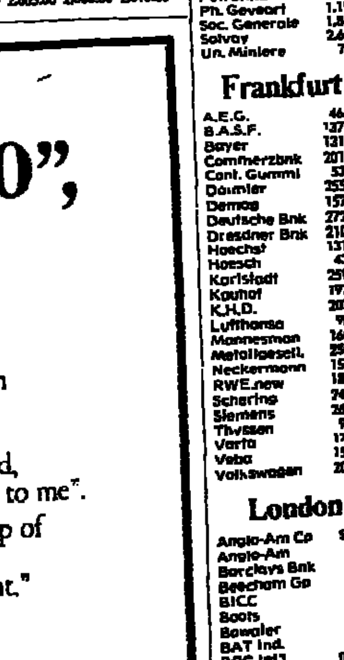
| | Today Bid | Today Asked | Previous Bid | Previous Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper wire bars: Spot | 872.00 | 874.00 | 876.00 | 877.00 |
| 3 months | 873.00 | 874.00 | 879.50 | 880.50 |
| Cathodes: spot | 842.00 | 843.00 | 849.00 | 851.00 |
| 3 months | 856.00 | 857.00 | 865.00 | 866.00 |
| Tin: spot | 6,520.00 | 6,540.00 | 6,500.00 | 6,520.00 |
| 3 months | 6,565.00 | 6,588.00 | 6,550.00 | 6,555.00 |
| Lead: spot | 550.00 | 552.00 | 572.00 | 574.00 |
| 3 months | 533.00 | 535.00 | 553.00 | 554.00 |
| Zinc: spot | 300.50 | 301.50 | 305.50 | 306.00 |
| 3 months | 311.50 | 312.00 | 316.50 | 317.00 |
| Silver, spot | 400.00 | 401.20 | 405.50 | 406.00 |
| 3 months | 412.50 | 412.70 | 417.50 | 417.88 |
| Nickel: spot | 2,525.00 | 2,530.00 | 2,520.00 | 2,530.00 |
| 3 months | 2,600.00 | 2,605.00 | 2,600.00 | 2,610.00 |

## Brazil Eyes Yen Issue,

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (Reuters) — Brazil's electricity authority, Electrobras, plans to revive a 10 billion yen bond issue on the Japanese capital market this month, reflecting a recovery of prices in the secondary market, securities sources said today.

## Oil, Gas Output Start

OSLO, Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — Norway's third largest North Sea oil field has started production, operator Phillips Petroleum reported today. The field, Eldfisk, belongs to the Ekofisk complex and ranks after this field and the Statfjord field.



"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.

His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand.

This was no ordinary watch.

Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this perpetual calendar one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.

Except for one small omission.

"Following the normal four-year cycle," he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult," I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me".

He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles.

"Unless you forget to make the adjustment," he said solemnly.

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GUBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF
PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI
ZURICH: GUBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER


# Chicago Futures

August 13 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Sep | 4.08 | 4.12½ | 4.05 | 4.11¾ | —.04¼ |
| Dec | 4.17 | 4.24 | 4.15 | 4.23½ | —.03¼ |
| Mar | 4.25 | 4.31½ | 4.22 | 4.30¼ | —.03¼ |
| May | 4.19 | 4.28½ | 4.18 | 4.29 | —.01 |
| Jul | 3.96½ | 4.06 | 3.96 | 4.06 | +.03 |
| Sep | 4.04½ | 4.07 | 4.00 | 4.10 | +.02 |

Sales Fri. 33,530.

Total open interest Fri. 52,050, off 889 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CORN** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Sep | 2.74½ | 2.74½ | 2.69¾ | 2.72¾ | —.07 |
| Dec | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.68 | 2.70½ | —.07 |
| Mar | 2.80½ | 2.81½ | 2.77¾ | 2.80½ | —.03¾ |
| May | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.83½ | 2.86¼ | —.06 |
| Jul | 2.88 | 2.89 | 2.86 | 2.88½ | —.05¾ |
| Sep | 2.86 | 2.87 | 2.85½ | 2.88 | —.03½ |

Sales Fri. 116,910.

Total open interest Fri. 180,233, up 579 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEANS** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Aug | 7.05 | 7.05 | 6.94 | 7.01 | —.12¾ |
| Sep | 6.90 | 6.98 | 6.89 | 6.97½ | —.13¾ |
| Nov | 6.92 | 6.93 | 6.84 | 6.92¼ | —.12¾ |
| Jan | 7.04 | 7.06 | 6.98 | 7.05¾ | —.12¼ |
| Mar | 7.17 | 7.18½ | 7.11½ | 7.14¾ | —.13¾ |
| May | 7.22 | 7.27½ | 7.20 | 7.27½ | —.11 |
| Jul | 7.31 | 7.33 | 7.26 | 7.33 | —.10½ |
| Aug | 7.28¼ | 7.31 | 7.28¼ | 7.31 | —.09 |

Sales Fri. 88,920.

Total open interest Fri. 97,386, up 727 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN MEAL** 100 tons; dollars per ton | | | | | |
| Aug | 187.00 | 187.50 | 185.20 | 186.30 | —6.20 |
| Sep | 188.10 | 188.10 | 185.50 | 186.90 | —4.90 |
| Oct | 188.00 | 188.50 | 186.20 | 187.30 | —5.00 |
| Dec | 190.50 | 190.50 | 188.70 | 190.20 | —4.00 |
| Jan | 192.00 | 192.00 | 190.50 | 191.80 | —3.70 |
| Mar | 194.10 | 194.50 | 193.00 | 194.20 | —3.80 |
| May | 195.70 | 195.70 | 194.50 | 195.30 | —3.70 |
| Jul | 197.00 | 197.00 | 196.00 | 196.20 | —3.10 |
| Aug | 196.88 | 197.50 | 196.80 | 197.50 | —2.50 |
| Sep | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | —1.30 |

Sales Fri. 6,978.

Total open interest Fri. 45,080, off 583 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN OIL** 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs | | | | | |
| Aug | 27.30 | 27.65 | 27.20 | 27.62 | —.11 |
| Sep | 26.45 | 26.80 | 26.35 | 26.77 | —.15 |
| Oct | 25.80 | 25.99 | 25.70 | 25.94 | —.28 |
| Dec | 25.35 | 25.45 | 25.20 | 25.42 | —.36 |
| Jan | 25.35 | 25.45 | 25.25 | 25.38 | —.37 |
| Mar | 25.40 | 25.50 | 25.30 | 25.47 | —.36 |
| May | 25.45 | 25.60 | 25.35 | 25.57 | —.30 |
| Jul | 25.50 | 25.65 | 25.40 | 25.60 | —.32 |
| Aug | 25.48 | 25.60 | 25.40 | 25.52 | —.33 |
| Sep | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.35 | 25.40 | —.30 |

Sales Fri. 9,212.

Total open interest Fri. 56,184, off 475 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OATS** 5,000 bu; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Sep | 1.48 | 1.44½ | 1.40 | 1.44½ | —.01 |
| Dec | 1.54 | 1.57¾ | 1.53 | 1.57½ | —.01¼ |
| Mar | 1.63 | 1.66¼ | 1.62 | 1.66 | —.01½ |
| May | 1.67½ | 1.71½ | 1.67 | 1.71½ | |
| Jul | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1.74 | —.00½ |

Sales Fri. 2,140.

Total open interest Fri. 5,017, off 27 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE BEEF CATTLE** 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Aug | 61.55 | 61.65 | 61.05 | 61.65 | +1.50 |
| Oct | 61.00 | 61.95 | 60.95 | 61.95 | +1.50 |
| Dec | 63.40 | 64.45 | 63.20 | 64.25 | +1.50 |
| Jan | 64.40 | 65.55 | 64.40 | 65.55 | +1.50 |
| Feb | 65.45 | 66.77 | 65.45 | 66.77 | +1.50 |
| Apr | 67.10 | 68.50 | 67.05 | 68.50 | +1.50 |
| Jun | 68.52 | 70.07 | 68.52 | 70.07 | +1.50 |
| Aug | 68.40 | 69.40 | 68.40 | 69.40 | +1.50 |
| Oct | 68.25 | 69.00 | 67.80 | 69.00 | +1.50 |
| Dec | 69.30 | 69.30 | 69.30 | 69.30 | +1.50 |

Est. sales 20,147; sales Fri. 34,304.

Total open interest Fri. 60,638, off 1,954 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FEEDER CATTLE** 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Aug | 79.00 | 79.62 | 78.75 | 79.62 | +1.50 |
| Sep | 78.05 | 78.97 | 78.00 | 78.97 | +1.50 |
| Oct | 77.50 | 78.35 | 77.50 | 78.35 | +1.50 |
| Nov | 78.40 | 79.45 | 78.40 | 79.45 | +1.50 |
| Jan | 81.50 | 82.22 | 81.50 | 82.22 | +1.50 |
| Mar | 83.00 | 83.50 | 83.00 | 83.50 | +1.50 |
| Apr | 83.25 | 83.75 | 83.25 | 83.75 | +1.50 |
| May | 83.30 | 83.57 | 83.20 | 83.57 | +1.50 |

Est. sales 3,623; sales Fri. 4,582.

Total open interest Fri. 18,175, off 600 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE HOGS** 30,000 cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Aug | 36.55 | 36.50 | 35.40 | 36.47 | — .05 |
| Oct | 34.65 | 34.80 | 34.40 | 34.40 | + .05 |
| Dec | 34.90 | 35.95 | 34.20 | 35.57 | + .50 |
| Feb | 36.55 | 37.45 | 35.65 | 37.17 | + .62 |
| Apr | 35.70 | 36.40 | 35.00 | 36.12 | + .47 |
| Jun | 39.60 | 40.25 | 38.70 | 40.25 | + .55 |
| Jul | 40.00 | 40.17 | 39.10 | 40.10 | + .30 |
| Aug | 38.50 | 38.90 | 37.90 | 38.80 | + .60 |
| Oct | 37.50 | 38.25 | 37.50 | 38.00 | + .37 |

Est. sales 8,336; sales Fri. 7,442.

Total open interest Fri. 23,662, off 252 from Thurs.

# U.S. Commodity Prices

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PORK BELLIES** 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Aug | 28.70 | 29.72 | 27.80 | 29.62 | +1.62 |
| Feb | 41.40 | 42.30 | 40.30 | 41.95 | + .87 |
| Mar | 41.70 | 42.75 | 40.80 | 42.50 | +1.07 |
| May | 43.00 | 43.85 | 41.90 | 43.82 | +1.17 |
| Jul | 44.00 | 44.80 | 43.10 | 44.60 | +1.00 |
| Aug | 42.70 | 43.80 | 42.20 | 43.60 | +1.00 |

Est. sales 8,313; sales Fri. 7,936.

Total open interest Fri. 24,458, off 123 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ICED BROILERS** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Aug | 40.50 | 41.50 | 40.50 | 41.00 | +.50 |
| Sep | 38.40 | 38.50 | 38.10 | 38.50 | —.35 |
| Oct | 39.10 | 39.10 | 38.75 | 38.75 | —.10 |
| Nov | 38.40 | 38.40 | 38.40 | 38.40 | —.20 |
| Dec | 39.55 | | | 39.55 | |
| Jan | 41.60 | | | 41.60 | —.15 |
| Feb | 41.60 | | | 41.60 | —.15 |
| Mar | 41.75 | | | 41.75 | |
| Apr | 42.00 | | | 42.00 | |
| May | | | | | |

Sales Fri 22.

Total open interest Fri. 1,489, up 5 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHELL EGGS** 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. | | | | | |
| Aug | | | | 50.25 | |
| Sep | 56.95 | 56.95 | 55.85 | 56.50 | — .60 |
| Oct | | | 57.50 | 57.50 | — .35 |
| Nov | | | | 60.75 | |
| Dec | 62.50 | 62.10 | 61.50 | 62.00 | — .20 |
| Jan | | | | 60.10 | |

Est. sales 20; sales Fri. 27.

Total open interest Fri. 406, off 19 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LUMBER** 100,000 bd. ft. | | | | | |
| Sep | 267.00 | 267.30 | 262.20 | 262.20 | —5.00 |
| Nov | 232.80 | 234.00 | 228.20 | 228.20 | —5.00 |
| Jan | 222.30 | 222.70 | 218.50 | 219.00 | —3.50 |
| Mar | 218.00 | 219.80 | 216.50 | 216.90 | —1.70 |
| May | 217.00 | 218.00 | 215.80 | 216.00 | —1.50 |
| Jly | 217.00 | 217.00 | 216.00 | 216.00 | — .50 |

Est. sales 2,517; sales Fri. 2,208.

Total open interest Fri. 10,080, up 438 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLYWOOD** 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft. | | | | | |
| Sep | 206.10 | 206.10 | 201.50 | 203.20 | —2.80 |
| Nov | 197.80 | 197.70 | 193.60 | 194.40 | —2.40 |
| Jan | 193.50 | 194.20 | 192.60 | 193.20 | — .50 |
| Mar | 196.50 | 196.50 | 194.80 | 194.80 | —1.00 |
| May | 196.70 | 197.00 | 196.10 | 196.10 | — .90 |
| Jul | 199.00 | 199.00 | 198.70 | 198.70 | — .70 |
| Sep | 200.50 | 201.00 | 199.00 | 199.00 | — .40 |
| Nov | 198.50 | 198.50 | 198.50 | 198.50 | — .50 |
| Jan | | | | | |

Sales Fri. 446.

Total open interest Fri. 3,758, up 96 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S TREASURY BILLS** $1 million; pts. of 100 pct. | | | | | |
| Sep | 90.58 | 90.61 | 90.55 | 90.55 | —.06 |
| Dec | 90.81 | 90.84 | 90.75 | 90.76 | —.09 |
| Mar | 91.31 | 91.39 | 91.25 | 91.31 | —.06 |
| Jun | 91.73 | 91.75 | 91.67 | 91.70 | —.08 |
| Sep | 91.98 | 91.98 | 91.88 | 91.92 | —.08 |
| Dec | 92.05 | 92.05 | 91.95 | 92.01 | —.07 |
| Mar | 91.97 | 91.97 | 91.90 | 91.94 | —.05 |
| Jun | 91.87 | 91.91 | 91.86 | 91.91 | —.06 |

Est. sales 6,254; sales Fri. 8,467.

Total open interest Fri. 46,287, off 938 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GNMA** (8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.) | | | | | |
| Sep | 87-07 | 87-11 | 87-05 | 86-12 | —31 |
| Dec | 87-11 | 87-14 | 87-08 | 87-10 | — 2 |
| Mar | 87-12 | 87-16 | 87-09 | 87-12 | — 2 |
| Jun | 87-09 | 87-13 | 87-06 | 87-09 | — 2 |
| Sep | 87-04 | 87-07 | 87-02 | 87-03 | — 2 |
| Dec | 86-25 | 86-30 | 86-25 | 86-26 | — 2 |
| Mar | 86-17 | 86-22 | 86-17 | 86-19 | — 2 |
| Jun | 86-10 | 86-15 | 86-10 | 86-12 | — 2 |
| Sep | 86-04 | 86-06 | 86-03 | 86-05 | — 2 |
| Dec | 85-28 | 86-00 | 85-28 | 85-31 | — 2 |
| Mar | 85-23 | 85-24 | 85-23 | 85-25 | — 2 |

Sales Fri. 3,822 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 73,737, off 616 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS** (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.) | | | | | |
| Sep | 90-28 | 90-26 | 90-16 | 90-22 | — 1 |
| Dec | 90-20 | 90-26 | 90-15 | 90-21 | |
| Mar | 90-18 | 90-27 | 90-16 | 90-22 | |
| Jun | 90-17 | 90-24 | 90-13 | 90-20 | |
| Sep | 90-13 | 90-21 | 90-11 | 90-17 | |

## Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—170

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AVXCp | Fairchild s | NwstEnrgy s |
| AetnaLfe s | Fidelity Fin | Nwstind |
| AlighCp pf | FinCpAm | Oneida |
| Allied Pd | FstNatBos | Over Shipbg |
| Allis Chalm | Fisher Sci | PHHGp |
| Allrgt Auto | GATX Cp | PPGInd |
| AmBdcst | GATXCp pf | PSA Inc |
| AmGen Ins | GCA Corp | PennCen prA |
| AGIn 1.80pf | Gemini Cap | Petrolane |
| Am Hospit | Gen Banc | Pioneer Cp |
| Am Stand | GenCinema s | Premier Ind |
| AmerStores | GenDynams | RLCCp s |
| AmStores wi | Gen Instru | Raytheon |
| Amfac Inc | GenInstr pf | Republic Cp |
| Ampco Pitt | GrtLakeInt | RepublicStl |
| Anixter Bro | GlWnFin s | RepTexCp |
| Arcata Cp | GulfWstn | Reserve Oil |
| ArkLa Gas | GlfWn pfC | RsvOil 1.75pf |
| Armcolnc pf | GlfWn pfD | Rockwel Int |
| BaldwUtd | HeathTecna | Rockwlnt pf |
| Bandag Inc | HellmBrw s | Rohm Haas |
| BarryWrgt s | HewlettPk s | Rollins Inc |
| Beckman | Honeywell | SPSTech |
| BeechAir | Horizon Cp | Sabine |
| Belden Corp | Ideal Basic | Schlumbrg s |
| Bell Indust | IdealBas pf | SciAtlanta s |
| Black Deck | Jewel Cos | ScottFor |
| BlairJohn s | KCSouInd | Scottys |
| Bluebird In | KeysInt s | Seagrave |
| Boise Cascd | Leasona Cp | Smith Int |
| BrushWell | Lehman Cp | Soeast Bkg |
| Burl North | Lennar Cp | Sou Pac |
| BurndyCp | LevFd Cap | StanleyWk |
| CNAF pfA | LeviStrauss | StudWorth |
| Carlisle s | Liemark s | Sundstrand |
| CentTelUt | Lilly Eli | Sundstrd pf |
| Charter NY | Litton Ind | TaftBrdcst |
| Chase Manh | Loews Corp | Tektronix |
| Chessie Sys | MACOM s | Teledyne |
| CinMilcrn s | Madisn Fd | TexGasTr |
| City Invest | Martin M | Texas Inst |
| CityInv pfA | Mattel 2.50pf | ToysRUs n |
| CityInv pfB | MercTex s | Transam Cp |
| Coltind | MidCont Tel | UnEl $pfL |
| CompPsyc | Milt Bradly | US ForSec |
| Comptrvsn s | Monarch s | US Gypsm |
| Cont Telep | Monog Ind | Unitrode Cp |
| ContrlData | Murphy Oil | Varian Asso |
| CrumFor | NCR Corp | Veecolnst |
| Datapoint | NL Ind | WUInc |
| DeereCo | Nat Distil | WalnBcp |
| DexterCp | NatLibtyn | WinnDix |
| DigitalEq | Natomas | WindDixB |
| DoverCp | Natoms 1.60pf | WitcoChm |
| EG&G Inc | NEngNucl s | Xerox Cp |
| Esterlin Cp | Newhall Ld | Zale Corp |
| FMCCp pf | NICORInc | |

NEW LOWS—5

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Camp Soup | KCPL 2.80pf | WinterJack |
| DukeP pfN | TWC 2.66pfwi | |

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec | 90-09 | 90-16 | 90-08 | 90-12 | |
| Mar | 90-04 | 90-12 | 90-04 | 90-09 | |
| Jun | 90-00 | 90-07 | 90-00 | 90-05 | |
| Sep | 90-00 | 90-03 | 90-08 | 90-01 | |
| Dec | 89-29 | 90-00 | 89-29 | 89-29 | |
| Mar | 89-20 | 89-28 | 89-20 | 89-26 | |

Sales Fri. 8,037 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 65,592, off 588 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS** ($1 million, annualized discount rate) | | | | | |
| Sep | 10.93 | 10.95 | 10.85 | 10.98 | + .03 |
| Dec | 10.81 | 10.84 | 10.63 | 10.70 | — .02 |
| Mar | 10.30 | 10.35 | 10.15 | 10.19 | |
| Jun | 9.85 | | | 9.93 | + .03 |
| Sep | 9.30 | | | 9.40 | |

Sales Fri. 177 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 1,492, off 4 from Thurs.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SWISS FRANC** 125,000 francs; $ per franc. | | | | | |
| Sep | 0.6128 | 0.6138 | 0.6087 | 0.6093 | —0.0050 |
| Dec | 0.6277 | 0.6279 | 0.6228 | 0.6233 | —0.0056 |
| Mar | 0.6409 | 0.6409 | 0.6358 | 0.6369 b | —0.0052 |
| June | 0.6502 | 0.6502 | 0.6472 | 0.6488 b | —0.0064 |

Est. sales: 1,649; sales Fri: 1,099

Total open interest Fri: 8,836

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GUILDER** 125,000 guilders; $ per guilder | | | | | |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. |

Est. sales: N.T.; salesFri: N.T.

Total open interest Fri: 0

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FRENCH FRANC** 250,000 francs; $ per franc | | | | | |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.2352 | Unch. |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 0.2373 | Unch. |

Est. sales: N.T.; sales Fri: N.T.

Total open interest Fri: 0

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **YEN** 12.5 million yen; cents per yen. | | | | | |
| Sep | 4642 | 4644 | 4625 | 4636 | +.0003 |
| Dec | 4700 | 4700 | 4691 | 4692 | —.0030 |
| Mar | 4768 | 4768 | 4745 | 4747 | —.0035 |

Est. sales: 832; sales Fri: 653

Total open interest Fri: 5,829

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STERLING** 25,000 pounds; $ per pound. | | | | | |
| Sep | 2.2385 | 2.2385 | 2.2230 | 2.2280 | —0.0140 |
| Dec | 2.2265 | 2.2265 | 2.2105 | 2.2125 | —0.0158 |
| Mar | 2.2118 | 2.2118 | 2.1960 | 2.2000 | —0.0180 |
| June | 2.2000 | 2.2000 | 2.1890 a | 2.1958 b | Unch. |

Est. sales: 3,072; sales Fri: 2,539

Total open interest Fri: 5,741

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CANADIAN DOLLAR** 100,000 dlrs; $ per Can.$. | | | | | |
| Sep | 0.8525 | 0.8535 | 0.8522 | 0.8525 | —0.0002 |
| Dec | 0.8527 | 0.8534 | 0.8518 | 0.8528 | —0.0004 |
| Mar | 0.8525 | 0.8528 | 0.8525 | 0.8526 | +0.0013 |
| June | 0.8540 | 0.8540 | 0.8520 a | 0.8520 a | —0.0005 |
| Sep | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

Est. sales: 663; sales Fri: 331

Total open interest Fri: 6,950

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DEUTSCHE MARK** 125,000 marks; $ per mark. | | | | | |
| Sep | 0.5510 | 0.5510 | 0.5486 | 0.5488 | —0.0025 |
| Dec | 0.5579 | 0.5579 | 0.5546 | 0.5552 | —0.0031 |
| Mar | 0.5648 | 0.5640 | 0.5598 | 0.5598 | —0.0050 |
| June | 0.5689 | 0.5680 | 0.5675 | 0.5675 | —0.0025 |

Est. sales: 1,379; sales Fri: 1,563

Total open interest Fri: 7,288

# New York Futures

August 13 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MAINE POTATOES** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Nov | 6.74 | 6.75 | 6.60 | 6.72 | +0.02 |
| Mar | 9.04 | 9.05 | 8.85 | 8.85 | —0.11 |
| May | 13.00 | 13.04 | 12.61 | 12.66 | —0.31 |

Est. sales: 399 sales Fri. 515.

Total open interest Fri. 4,037 up 28 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COFFEE 'C'** 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 200.75 | 201.80 | 199.95 | 201.00 | + 0.38 |
| Dec | 188.00 | 189.10 | 187.50 | 188.40 | + 0.67 |
| Mar | 182.77 | 183.50 | 182.26 | 182.50 | — 0.52 |
| May | 181.50 | 182.00 | 181.00 | 181.32 | — 0.81 |
| Jul | 181.50 | 181.50 | 181.00 | 181.25 | — 0.50 |
| Sep | 181.25 | 181.25 | 180.75 | 180.75 | + 0.42 |
| Dec | 181.50 | 181.50 | 181.00 | 181.00 | — 0.50 |

Est. sales: 990 sales Fri. 1,054.

Total open interest Fri. 11,179 off 29 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR NO. 11** 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 8.78 | 8.79 | 8.71 | 8.72 | — 0.09 |
| Oct | 9.06 | 9.09 | 9.01 | 9.02 | — 0.06 |
| Jan | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.67 | 9.59 | |
| Mar | 10.23 | 10.27 | 10.17 | 10.25 | + 0.01 |
| May | 10.54 | 10.56 | 10.48 | 10.55 | — 0.01 |
| Jul | 10.86 | 10.87 | 10.78 | 10.87 | — 0.02 |
| Sep | 11.25 | 11.25 | 11.18 | 11.24 | — 0.03 |
| Oct | 11.38 | 11.43 | 11.33 | 11.43 | + 0.02 |

Est. sales: 4,275 sales Fri. 4,268.

Total open interest Fri. 45,572 up 357 from Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COCOA** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 126.10 | 129.00 | 126.10 | 128.50 | +0.90 |
| Dec | 132.00 | 134.75 | 132.00 | 134.40 | +1.05 |

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar | 136.10 | 138.75 | 136.05 | 13[illegible] |
| May | 139.00 | 139.00 | 138.80 | 14[illegible] |
| Jul | 141.65 | 141.65 | 141.50 | 14[illegible] |

Est. sales: 533 sales [illegible]

Total open interest Fri. 7,187 u[illegible] Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ORANGE JUICE.** 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | |
| Sep | 104.00 | 106.05 | 104.00 | 1[illegible] |
| Nov | 102.40 | 103.90 | 102.30 | 1[illegible] |
| Jan | 102.10 | 103.75 | 102.10 | 1[illegible] |
| Mar | 102.50 | 104.10 | 102.40 | 1[illegible] |
| May | 103.30 | 104.60 | 103.30 | 1[illegible] |

Est. sales: 375 sa[illegible]

Total open interest Fri. 7,674 [illegible] Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON, No. 2.** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | |
| Oct | 63.56 | 65.25 | 63.51 | 65 |
| Dec | 63.75 | 65.65 | 63.73 | 65 |
| Mar | 65.03 | 66.70 | 65.02 | 6[illegible] |
| May | 66.25 | 67.95 | 66.15 | 6[illegible] |
| Jul | 68.25 | 67.95 | 66.15 | 6[illegible] |
| Dec | 68.00 | 68.00 | 67.99 | 6[illegible] |

Est. sales: 7,550 sale[illegible]

Total open interest Fri. 32,969 u[illegible] Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COPPER** 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | |
| Sep | 87.80 | 87.00 | 86.00 | 8[illegible] |
| Dec | 87.75 | 88.00 | 86.80 | 8[illegible] |
| Jan | 88.10 | 88.00 | 87.10 | 8[illegible] |
| Mar | 88.30 | 88.40 | 87.30 | 8[illegible] |
| May | 88.50 | 88.50 | 87.45 | 8[illegible] |
| Jul | 88.75 | 88.75 | 87.90 | 8[illegible] |
| Sep | 88.75 | 88.75 | 87.50 | 8[illegible] |
| Dec | 88.70 | 88.80 | 88.00 | 8[illegible] |
| Mar | 88.30 | 88.30 | 88.30 | 8[illegible] |

Est. sales: 6,000 sales

Total open interest Fri. 53,684 up Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **N.Y. SILVER.** 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz | | | | |
| Aug | 892.40 | 892.40 | 887.30 | 891. |
| Sep | 903.80 | 904.00 | 893.50 | 897. |
| Oct | 908.80 | 908.00 | 908.00 | 904. |
| Dec | 926.00 | 926.50 | 915.00 | 918. |
| Jan | 933.00 | 933.00 | 923.00 | 925. |
| Mar | 945.50 | 946.00 | 935.00 | 938. |
| May | 958.50 | 958.50 | 948.00 | 951. |
| Jul | 971.00 | 972.00 | 960.00 | 963. |
| Sep | 977.00 | 980.0 | 977.00 | 976. |
| Dec | 1000.0 | 1000.0 | 1000.00 | 995. |
| Jan | 1009.8 | 1009.0 | 1009.0 | 1001 |
| Mar | 1018.0 | 1018.0 | 1017.0 | 101[illegible] |
| May | 1036.0 | 1036.0 | 1036.0 | 102[illegible] |

Est. sales: 13,000 sales

Total open interest Fri. 151,743 [illegible] Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLATINUM.** 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz. | | | | |
| Sep | 374.00 | 374.00 | 374.00 | 367 |
| Oct | 373.00 | 376.50 | 367.50 | 367 |
| Jan | 374.00 | 378.60 | 368.60 | 368 |
| Apr | 375.10 | 373.50 | 373.10 | 373 |
| Jul | 380.00 | 380.00 | 378.50 | 37[illegible] |
| Oct | 385.00 | 385.00 | 383.50 | 383 |
| Jan | 392.00 | 392.00 | 397.30 | 388 |

Est. sales: 2,245 sale[illegible]

Total open interest Fri. 10,425 [illegible] Thur.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GOLD** 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz. | | | | |
| Aug | 301.30 | 301.50 | 295.00 | 296.[illegible] |
| Sep | 297.80 | 298.80 | 297.00 | 298.[illegible] |
| Oct | 305.00 | 305.00 | 297.80 | 300.[illegible] |
| Dec | 310.00 | 310.00 | 303.10 | 305.[illegible] |
| Feb | 315.00 | 315.20 | 308.20 | 310.[illegible] |
| Apr | 320.00 | 320.00 | 313.00 | 315.[illegible] |
| Jun | 324.50 | 325.00 | 318.00 | 320.[illegible] |
| Aug | 329.00 | 329.00 | 324.50 | 325.[illegible] |
| Oct | 334.00 | 334.00 | 328.90 | 330.[illegible] |
| Dec | 338.50 | 338.50 | 332.80 | 334.[illegible] |
| Feb | 344.00 | 344.00 | 338.00 | 339.[illegible] |
| Apr | 348.00 | 348.00 | 342.80 | 343.[illegible] |
| Jun | 348.90 | 350.50 | 345.50 | 348.[illegible] |

Est. sales: 21,500 sales

Total open interest Fri. 172,46[illegible] from Thur.

# Cash Prices

August 13, 1979

| Commodity and unit | Mo[illegible] |
|---|---|
| **FOODS** | |
| Coffee 4 Santos, lb. | 1.9 |
| **TEXTILES** | |
| Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd | 0.4 |
| **METALS** | |
| Steel billets (Pitt.), ton | 347.0 |
| Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton | 227.3 |
| Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt. | 95.9 |
| Lead Spot, lb | 0.5 |
| Copper elect., lb | 0.9 |
| Tin (Straits), lb | 7.330 |
| Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb | .3 |
| Silver N.Y., oz | 8.94 |
| Gold N.Y., oz | 299.0 |

New York prices.

# Commodity Ind[illegible]

August 13, 1979

Moody's
Reuters

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931.
p—prel; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.

# European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

## Amsterdam

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AKZO | 29.70 | Gt Un St | 4.18 |
| Albert Heiin | 92.50 | Guinness | 1.75 |
| Algembank | 345.00 | Hawker-Sidd | 2.02 |
| Amrobank | 74.30 | Hudson Bay | $11⅛ |
| A'Dam Rub | 50.80 | Imp.Chem.Ind. | 3.42 |
| Fokker | 24.68 | Imps | 0.96 |
| Heineken | 83.20 | Marks & Spen. | 1.20 |
| H.V.A. | 53.50 | Metal Box | 2.76 |
| Hoogovens | 33.40 | Nichols | 0.50 |
| K L.M. | 107.00 | Plessey | 1.15 |
| Nat. Nedder | 114.20 | Rand Mines | 0.54½ |
| Paknoed | 56.50 | Rank Org. | 2.16 |
| Philips | 25.00 | Royal Dutch | 33¾ |
| Robeco | 167.50 | R.T.Z. | 2.88 |
| Rolinco | 139.00 | Shell | 3.26 |
| Rorento | 111.10 | Thorn (A) | 4.40 |
| Royal Dutch | 151.00 | Tube Invest. | 3.32 |
| Unilever | 120.80 | Union Carb. | $7.27 |
| Van Ommer | 207.50 | Vickers | 1.67 |
| VMF-Stork | 50.00 | War L3½ | 0.34 |
| | | West Deep | $15.00 |
| | | West Drief | $46½ |
| | | West Hold | $32¾ |
| | | West Min | 5.56 |
| | | Woolworth | 0.78 |
| | | ZCI | 0.09¼ |

## Brussels

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbed | 2,400 |
| GBL (B.lamb) | 1,730 |
| Cockerill | 437 |
| Electrobel | 6,460 |
| GB-Inno-BM | 2,595 |
| Hoboken | 2,810 |
| Petrofina | 4,970 |
| Ph. Gevaert | 1,196 |
| Soc. Generale | 1,845 |
| Solvay | 2,645 |
| Un. Miniere | 750 |

## Milan

| | |
|---|---|
| Bastogi | 795.00 |
| ERBA | 2,071.00 |
| ErcMarelli | 292.00 |
| Fiat | 2,583.00 |
| Finsider | 135.50 |
| Generali | 45,640.00 |
| IFI | 2,869.00 |
| Italcas | 790.00 |
| Italsider | 347.50 |
| LaRinas | 117.00 |
| Montedis | 197.75 |
| Olivetti | 1,420.00 |
| Pirelli | 1,800.00 |
| Snia Visco | 803.00 |

## Frankfurt

| | |
|---|---|
| A.E.G. | 46.80 |
| B.A.S.F. | 137.90 |
| Bayer | 131.70 |
| Commerzbnk | 201.50 |
| Cont. Gummi | 53.50 |
| Daimler | 255.80 |
| Demag | 157.00 |
| Deutsche Bnk | 272.60 |
| Dresdner Bnk | 210.00 |
| Hoechst | 131.80 |
| Hoesch | 43.80 |
| Karlstadt | 259.00 |
| Kaufhof | 197.50 |
| K.H.D. | 207.00 |
| Lufthansa | 90.00 |
| Mannesman | 160.80 |
| Metallgesell. | 258.00 |
| Neckermann | 152.50 |
| RWE.new | 182.00 |
| Schering | 248.00 |
| Siemens | 260.30 |
| Thyssen | 90.20 |
| Varta | 178.00 |
| Veba | 152.00 |
| Volkswagen | 206.30 |

## Paris

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Liquide | 478.00 |
| BSN | 720.00 |
| Carrefour | 1,640.00 |
| Cim Lafarge | 268.50 |
| Cie Bancaire | 435.00 |
| CFP | 197.00 |
| CGE | 351.00 |
| CCF | 164.00 |
| Elf-Aquitaine | 939.00 |
| Ferodo | 379.00 |
| Gen Occident | 275.00 |
| Imetal | 67.20 |
| L Oreal | 669.00 |
| Mach Bull | 60.90 |
| Michelin | 930.00 |
| Moet Henn | 506.00 |
| Moulinex | 86.50 |
| Paribas | 217.00 |
| PUK | 90.10 |
| Penarroya | 53.00 |
| Perrier | 328.00 |
| Peugeot | 302.50 |
| Rh Poulenc | 131.50 |
| Saclior | 26.00 |
| St Gobain | 123.00 |
| Suez | 276.00 |
| Telemecan | 713.00 |
| Thomson | 208.00 |
| Usinor | 14.00 |

## London

| | |
|---|---|
| Anglo-Am Cp | $7.06 |
| Anglo-Am | 0.80 |
| Barclays Bnk | 4.36 |
| Beecham Gp | 1.42 |
| BICC | 1.21 |
| Boots | 1.92 |
| Bowater | 1.60 |
| BAT Ind. | 2.83 |
| BOC Int'l | 0.73½ |
| Brit. Pet. | 11.90 |
| Burmah | 1.41 |
| Cadbury Sc. | 0.50½ |
| Chartered | 1.33 |
| Courtaulds | 0.89 |
| De Beer D | $7.37 |
| Decca Rec | 3.50 |
| Distillers | 2.30 |
| Dunlop | 0.68 |
| E Mus Ind | 0.97 |
| GEC | 3.97 |
| Free St Ged | 27.00 |
| GKN | 2.71 |
| Glaxo Gp | 4.33 |
| Gold Fields | 2.22 |

## Zurich

| | |
|---|---|
| Alusuisse | 1,290 |
| Buehrle | 2,600 |
| B Boveri | 1,900 |
| Cib Geigy | 1,275 |
| Cr Suisse | 2,260 |
| Fisher | 715 |
| HofRochN | 7,475 |
| Nestle | 3,600 |
| Sandoz | 4,500 |
| Ste B. Suisse | 388 |
| Sulzer | 2,740 |
| U.B. Suisse | 3,270 |

# International Stock Indexes

| | Yest | Prev | High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam (1) | 93.00 | 91.90 | 94.28 | 88.20 |
| Brussels (2) | 129.66 | 128.66 | 132.15 | 107.79 |
| Frankfurt (3) | 143.98 | 144.25 | 159.63 | 136.58 |
| London 30 | 475.80 | 478.80 | 558.60 | 446.10 |
| London 500 (4) | 272.19 | 271.70 | 307.45 | 257.86 |
| Milan (5) | 82.84 | 82.59 | 85.74 | 55.45 |
| Paris (6) | 127.70 | 127.04 | 127.70 | 78.10 |
| Sydney (7) | 612.92 | 609.20 | 612.92 | 549.72 |
| Tokyo (8) | 449.75 | 447.39 | 462.97 | 435.13 |
| Tokyo (9) | 6,394.63 | 6,394.99 | 6,482.67 | 5,925.07 |
| Zurich (10) | 337.20 | 336.90 | 340.78 | 298.40 |

1. Anp-Cas Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" ind.; 3. Hardy-Stoman ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana ind.; 6. Agefi ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

## Bankers in Greece Hold 24-Hour Strike

ATHENS, Aug. 13 (AP) — Defying a court order, bank employees in Greece went on a 24-hour strike today to protest a government directive that changed their working hours to between 8:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. The previous hours were between 7:45 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.


# INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 10, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond ........ SF 705.25
—(d) Conbar ........ SF 657.00
—(d) Grobar ........ SF 616.00
—(d) Stockbar ........ SF 726.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund ........ SF 16.39
—(d) Crossbow Fund ........ SF 3.71
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ........ $9.45

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ........ $6.42
—(w) High Interest Sterling ........ 28.96

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund ........ $19.11
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. ........ $11.58
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ........ $28.79

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ........ SF 305.25
—(d) Canasac ........ SF 432.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ........ SF 62.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ........ SF 60.25
—(d) Energie-Valor ........ SF 82.75
—(d) Ussec ........ SF 451.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ........ SF 112.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ........ DM 19.90
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ........ DM 66.20

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. ........ $4.83

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ........ $58.13
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ........ $44.71
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ........ $24.40
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ........ $52.43
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. ........ $16.80

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A ........ £3.86
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B ........ £7.82
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D ........ £17.19

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ........ $46.78
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ........ HK$10.43
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ........ $12.87
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ........ $7.97
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ........ $10.23

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund ........ $71.78
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia ........ $18.40

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ........ SF 274.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ........ SF 304.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ........ $10.09

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ........ SF 1,336.00
—(r) Securswiss ........ SF 1,084.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
—(d) America-Valor ........ SF 326.25
—(d) Intervalor ........ SF 30.80
—(d) Japan Portfolio ........ SF 367.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ........ SF 241.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ........ SF 67.25
—(d) Universal Fund ........ SF 72.07

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ........ SF 21.50
—(d) Bond Invest ........ SF 59.75
—(d) Convert-Invest ........ SF 62.75
—(d) Eurit Europa Sh. ........ SF 120.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ........ SF 102.50
—(d) Globinvest ........ SF 52.75
—(d) Pacific Invest ........ SF 65.25
—(d) Romatac-Invest ........ SF 280.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh. ........ SF 181.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ........ SF 217.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Atlanticfonds ........ DM 11.25
—(d) Unirenta ........ DM 38.47
—(d) Unifonds ........ DM 17.55
—(d) Unispecial I ........ DM 58.51
—(d) Europafonds ........ DM 25.80

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund ........ $
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ........
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ........
(w) Austral. Select Fd. ........
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. ........
(w) CAMIT ........
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ........
(d) Capital Realinvest ........ LF
(d) Carifsico Open-End Fund ........
(w) Citadel Fund ........
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ........
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ........
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ........
(d) Convertible Japan ........
(w) D.G.C. ........
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ........
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ........
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ........
(d) Europe Obligations ........ LF
(w) First Eagle Fund ........
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ........
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ........ SF
(w) Formula Selection Fd ........
(d) Fondltalia ........
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ........
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ........
(d) Global Int'l Fund ........
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV ........
(i) H.D.I.T. Hobel ........
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ........
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ........
(d) Interfund S.A. ........
(w) Intermarket Fund ........
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ........
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ........
(d) Investa DWS ........
(r) Invest Atlantiques ........
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ........
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ........
(w) Japan Selection Fund ........
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ........
(d) KB Income Fund ........ LF
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ........
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ........
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ........
(w) Lixfund ........
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ........
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ........
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ........
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ........
(w) Nippon Fund ........
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ........
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ........
(w) N.A.M.F. ........
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ........
(d) Rento Fund ........
(d) Rentinvest ........
(d) Safe Fund ........
(d) Safe Trust Fund ........
(w) Samurai Portfolio ........
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ........
(w) SMH Special Fund ........
(w) Sores Fund ........
(w) Talent Global Fund ........
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ........
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ........
(w) Transpacific Fund ........
(d) UNICO Fund ........
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas ........
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ........
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd ........
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd ........
(w) Western Growth Fund ........
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ........
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ........
(w) Worldwide Securities ........
(w) Worldwide Special ........ $15

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Di[illegible]; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — [illegible] Francs; LF — Luxembourg Fran[illegible]; Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — [illegible]; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per uni[illegible]; Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Susp[illegible]; N.C. — Not communicated; * — R[illegible] price—Ex-Coupon.

# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9¾ | 7⅛ | Silco s | .28 | 3.4 | 7 | 11 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 20½ | 18 | Sigma | .40 | 2.4 | 7 | 15 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | |
| 10⅝ | 7½ | Sikes A | .45e | 5.5 | 4 | 14 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | |
| 15⅝ | 10¼ | Siltainc | .40 | 2.8 | 4 | 20 | 14½ | 13¾ | 14⅛ | +⅜ |
| 14⅛ | 3⅞ | Silvrcst | | | 10 | 15 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | +⅛ |
| 6 | 3⅞ | SimcoS | .25b | 5.9 | 9 | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | +⅛ |
| 7¾ | 2¼ | Solitron | | | 15 | 91 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | +¼ |
| 26¼ | 20⅜ | SanderB | .40 | 1.6 | 8 | 23 | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| 14¾ | 5¾ | SoraPap | .21e | 1.6 | 4 | 4 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 11 | 6⅜ | Soundsn | .40 | 5.2 | 3 | 28 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | +½ |
| 11½ | 9⅞ | SoelCap | .80a | 7.0 | 16 | x1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | +¼ |
| 13 | 10⅝ | SCEd pf1.08 | | 9.7 | | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —⅛ |
| 14 | 11½ | SCEd pfL.19 | | 9.9 | | 35 | 12 | 12 | 12 | —½ |
| 19⅞ | 16⅜ | SCEd pf1.30 | | 6.8 | | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 27¼ | 20⅜ | SCEd pf2.30 | | 9.1 | | 3 | 25¼ | 25⅛ | 25¼ | |
| 26½ | 21¼ | SCEd pf2.21 | | 9.2 | | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | —⅛ |
| 103 | 89 | SCEd pf8.70 | | 9.3 | | 2 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | —3½ |
| 11 | 7⅛ | SwFIBk | .50 | 5.6 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 29¾ | 24 | SwFIB pf2.78 | | 8.7 | | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 15 | 6⅜ | Spector | .42e | 3.9 | 3 | 477 | 11⅜ | 10 | 10¾ | —⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 3½ | Spectro | .19t | 3.6 | | 28 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 6⅜ | 3 | Spencer | .16 | 3.1 | 6 | 47 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 5¾ | 4½ | Splentex | .24 | 4.9 | 9 | 10 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 26½ | 15⅛ | StaffrdL | | | 14 | 1 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | |
| 27½ | 19¾ | StdAlln | 1 | 3.8 | 5 | 5 | 26½ | 26⅜ | 26½ | |
| 27 | 20½ | StCooso | 1.60 | 6.3 | 9 | 3 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | |
| 15⅝ | 6 | StdMetl | | | 25 | 46 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | —¼ |
| 26⅛ | 20¾ | StProd | 1.52 | 7.8 | 5 | 1 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | |
| 31⅜ | 20½ | StdShr | .60t | 2.0 | 7 | 4 | 29⅜ | 29½ | 29⅝ | +¼ |
| 13⅜ | 4⅞ | Stange | .20 | 2.4 | 10 | 23 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | +⅛ |
| 14 | 9⅛ | StanAv | .37e | 2.6 | 7 | x10 | u14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14 | +⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 3¼ | Stanwd | | | | 3 | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | +⅛ |
| 13½ | 11⅛ | StarSup | s.80 | 5.8 | 4 | 7 | u13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅝ | +¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Stardust | | | 2 | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 11½ | 7⅛ | StarrtHo | .30 | 4.3 | 4 | 18 | 7⅜ | d 7 | 7 | —½ |
| 8⅞ | 4 | Steelmt | .24b | 3.5 | 6 | 5 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 23 | 16 | StepnCh | .80 | 3.7 | 8 | 11 | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21⅞ | +1 |
| 2⅛ | 9-16 | SterlBcp wt | | | | 4 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | —⅛ |
| 2¼ | 15-16 | SterlEl | | | 7 | 68 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 16⅞ | 6⅛ | StrutW | .30b | 1.9 | 18 | 20 | 16⅛ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | —¼ |
| 5 | 2⅞ | SueArn | .24e | 7.7 | 7 | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 31¾ | 14 | Sundnc | .16b | .6 | | x95 | 26⅞ | 26½ | 26⅜ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5⅜ | SunshJr | .40 | 4.7 | 6 | 51 | u 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | +¼ |
| 19¾ | 12¾ | SupFdS | .40 | 3.0 | 6 | 2 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | —⅛ |
| 12¾ | 8½ | SupInd | s.25 | 2.8 | 5 | x18 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | +⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 6 | SupSurg | .32 | 3.4 | 6 | 2 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | +¼ |
| 32⅜ | 29⅝ | Supron | s | | 23 | 37 | 30⅜ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | —⅛ |
| 10½ | 4⅞ | Susqueh | | | 6 | 32 | 6 | 5⅜ | 6 | +¼ |
| 13⅜ | 9½ | Susqh pf | 1 | 10. | | 8 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | |
| 1⅜ | ⅝ | SutrMtg wt | | | | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 7⅜ | 3½ | Synloy | .30b | 4.6 | 12 | 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 42 | 24½ | Syntex | 1.10 | 2.6 | 11 | x1224 | u42⅛ | 41½ | 41¾ | +⅝ |
| 22⅝ | 19⅛ | Sysco s | .40 | 1.7 | 9 | 93 | u22 | 22½ | 23 | +⅞ |
| 23⅛ | 10⅝ | SystEng | | | 11 | 318 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅞ | SysPln | .20 | 4.1 | 4 | 20 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| | | **— T—T—T —** | | | | | | | | |
| 13¼ | 6⅛ | TEC | .40 | 4.8 | 8 | 18 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | +⅜ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | TFI | | | 7 | 22 | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ | —¼ |
| 16⅞ | 8⅝ | TabPd | .20 | 1.4 | 7 | 32 | 14½ | 13¾ | 14½ | +½ |
| 14¼ | 8 | TandB | 1e | 7.8 | 7 | 5 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | +¼ |
| 14½ | 7 | Tannet | .28 | 3.8 | 4 | 32 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | +⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 11⅛ | Tasty | 1.20b | 10. | | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | TechSym | | | 10 | 36 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 13⅜ | 4 | TechOp | | | 9 | 18 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | +⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | TechTp | .07r | 3.1 | 11 | 36 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | +⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 3⅝ | Tectrol | .24 | 4.1 | 6 | 21 | 5⅞ | 5⅜ | 5⅞ | +¼ |
| 53⅜ | 19⅞ | TelonR | | | 45 | 18 | 45⅜ | 45 | 45 | +⅜ |
| 15½ | 7⅜ | TeleCm | .60 | 3.5 | 5 | 447 | u18 | 14½ | 17¼ | +2¾ |
| 31½ | 15⅜ | Telflex | .40 | 1.3 | 14 | 119 | u32 | 31¼ | 31¼ | —¼ |
| 22¼ | 12 | Telsci | .60 | 3.5 | 12 | 289 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | +¼ |
| 6 | 1⅜ | Tenna | | | | 3 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | +⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5⅝ | Tenney s | | | 9 | 4 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| 4⅞ | 1⅜ | Tensor | | | 14 | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 10⅞ | 4⅝ | TerroC | .10t | | | 95 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | +⅜ |
| 15½ | 5⅜ | TetraT | | | 10 | 14 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 7⅛ | TextAir | .16 | 1.3 | 13 | 232 | 12⅞ | 12⅛ | 12½ | —⅜ |
| 54⅜ | 48 | TxPL pf4.56 | | 9.4 | | z200 | 49 | 48½ | 48½ | |
| 1⅛ | ½ | ThorCp | | | | 9 | 13-16 | 13-16 | 13-16 | |
| 24½ | 14½ | Thritim | 1.20 | 4.9 | 5 | 29 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24½ | +1 |
| 7 | 3 | Tidwell | | | 4 | 19 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5½ | +⅜ |
| 6⅛ | 4⅝ | TobKtz | n.25 | 4.3 | 3 | 14 | 5⅞ | 5⅜ | 5⅞ | |
| 46¼ | 38⅛ | TolEd pf4.25 | | 11. | | z850 | 40⅝ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | +⅜ |
| 14¼ | 6⅛ | ToppsG | .28 | 4.0 | | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 17⅞ | 10⅝ | TorinCp | .80 | 5.6 | 6 | 7 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| 27¼ | 9⅜ | TotlPet | g.32 | | | 203 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | +⅛ |
| 19¼ | 4⅞ | TotPet wt | | | | 56 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | —⅜ |
| 7¼ | 4¼ | TrnsLux | .05e | .8 | 6 | 87 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | |
| 12¾ | 7⅛ | TransOil | .05e | .5 | | 129 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ | +⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 4⅝ | Tredwy | .20 | 3.2 | 11 | 3 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 9⅜ | 7 | TriSM | .60 | 7.6 | 5 | 6 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 18⅞ | 9⅜ | TriaCp | .20 | 1.8 | 7 | 34 | 11½ | 11 | 11¼ | +¼ |
| 40⅞ | 5⅜ | TuboM | | | 14 | 160 | 25½ | 24½ | 25⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 35⅜ | 23⅜ | TurnrC | 2 | 7.0 | 7 | 2 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ | +¼ |
| 7⅜ | 3⅜ | TwinFr | .20 | 3.6 | 7 | 24 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | —⅛ |
| | | **— U—U—U —** | | | | | | | | |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | UIP | .24 | 6.2 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| 5½ | 2⅛ | UNA | .20 | 4.0 | 4 | 14 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 7⅜ | 4⅞ | URS | .40b | 6.7 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 6 | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 4⅜ | Unimax | | | 4 | 13 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 7⅜ | 6⅛ | Unimax pf | | | | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | —⅛ |
| 16 | 11⅛ | UAirPd | .64b | 4.3 | 8 | 47 | 15⅛ | 14 | 15 | +1⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 11 | UnCosF | .66 | 4.6 | 8 | 9 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | +⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | UnFoods | .05e | 2.1 | 11 | 19 50 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | |
| 5⅜ | 2¼ | UNatCp | | | 20 | 48 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| ⅜ | 5-128 | UNatCp wt | | | | 13 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 17¾ | 9⅜ | USFiltr | .32 | 2.1 | 9 | 93 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | +¼ |
| 11⅛ | 7⅜ | UnRitT | .83e | 7.9 | 13 | 65 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10½ | |
| ¼ | 1-16 | UnRitT wt | | | | 262 | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 | —1-16 |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | USRdium | | | | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 6½ | UnitvB | | | 13 | 41 | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | +⅛ |
| 6 | 3⅜ | UnivClg | .05 | 1.0 | 4 | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 17½ | 10⅛ | UnivRs | .32 | 2.3 | 13 | 75 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 | —⅛ |
| | | **— V—V—V —** | | | | | | | | |
| 14⅛ | 6⅛ | Valle's | .41t | 13. | 10 | 17 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | —⅛ |
| 16¾ | 10⅞ | Valmac | .80 | 7.1 | 12 | 10 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | —⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5⅛ | Valspar | .36 | 5.2 | 7 | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | +¼ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅛ | Verit | | | 7 | 24 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 34⅜ | 16½ | VermtA | .32b | 1.5 | 9 | 105 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | —⅜ |
| 9½ | 4⅛ | Vernitrn | .10 | 1.3 | 8 | 276 | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7⅝ | —⅛ |
| 8½ | 2¼ | Vertiple | | | 5 | 46 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | +⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 1½ | Vesely | | | | 208 | 54 u 6¼ | 5½ | 6¼ | +½ |
| 4⅜ | 1⅜ | Viatech | | | 7 | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | +⅛ |
| 7¾ | 2⅛ | VintageE | | | 2 | 24 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅞ | +⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 7 | Vishay | | | 8 | 61 | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10⅞ | |
| 7 | 3⅛ | VisualG | .16 | 3.2 | 7 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 5⅛ | 2⅜ | ValMer | .12e | 2.5 | 5 | 50 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 9⅜ | Vaplex | .52 | 5.1 | 5 | 18 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 6 | 2⅛ | VulcCp | .20 | 3.6 | 4 | 4 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| | | **— W—W—W —** | | | | | | | | |
| 7½ | 2⅜ | WTC | .021 | | 35 | 69 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 9⅜ | 6⅛ | Wackht | .40b | 5.3 | 7 | 83 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | |
| 3⅜ | 2 | WadelEq | | | | 7 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 25⅜ | 10⅛ | Walnoco | .12 | .6 | 16 | 47 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21½ | |
| 26¼ | 18 | Walco | .80b | 3.8 | 6 | 11 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 21¼ | +⅞ |
| 11⅜ | 4⅛ | WallcS | .12 | 2.2 | 13 | 41 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5½ | —⅛ |
| 22½ | 17 | Wang B | s.16 | .7 | 20 | 474 | u24½ | 23¼ | 23⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 22¾ | 18⅛ | Wang C | s.06 | .2 | 21 | 126 | u25⅛ | 23½ | 25⅛ | +2⅜ |
| 17¼ | 9¼ | WardsCo | .20 | 1.7 | 4 | 22 | 12 | 11⅜ | 11⅞ | +¼ |
| 26¾ | 21⅜ | WshPst | s.36 | 1.5 | 9 | 19 | 24⅜ | 24½ | 24⅜ | —⅛ |
| 28¼ | 20⅛ | WRIT | 2.12 | 7.6 | 15 | 4 | 27¾ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | |
| 19½ | 7⅜ | WeldTu | .30b | 1.6 | 9 | 9 | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Wellco | .25 | 5.1 | 27 | 10 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 43⅜ | 20 | Wsfburn | g1.40 | | | 77 | 37⅜ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | —½ |
| 28⅛ | 11½ | WstFin | .48 | 1.7 | 5 | 143 | u28⅛ | 27⅜ | 27⅞ | —⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 10⅛ | WPacRR | n | | 3 | 21 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | +⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 3⅞ | Whippny | .20 | 2.0 | | 31 | 10¼ | 10 | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 4⅛ | WhitCbl | .40 | 6.2 | 5 | 14 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | +⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 3⅞ | Whitehall | | | 7 | 31 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | —⅛ |
| 9 | 2 | Wichita | | | 34 | 11 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | WillcxG | n | | 4 | 7 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | +⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 8⅜ | Wmhous | .60 | 3.7 | 8 | 173 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | —⅛ |
| 17½ | 10⅛ | Wincorp | .40 | 2.3 | 47 | 11 | u17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ | +⅜ |
| 10½ | 6⅜ | Winkim | .44 | 4.9 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | +¼ |
| 51 | 44⅛ | WisP pf4.50 | | 9.7 | | z270 | 47 | 45⅞ | 46½ | |
| 3⅜ | 2 | WolfHB | .10e | 3.6 | 10 | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | —¼ |
| 14½ | 10⅛ | Wdstrm n | .60 | 5.9 | 5 | 5 | 10⅛ | d10¼ | 10¼ | —⅛ |
| 11½ | 4⅛ | WkWear | .40 | 3.9 | 7 | 178 | 10½ | 10 | 10¼ | —⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 10 | Wrathr | .10e | .6 | 41 | 13 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | —⅜ |
| 17-16 | ⅝ | WrightH | g | | | 95 | 1 1-16 | 15-16 | 1 1-16 | +1-16 |
| 33⅜ | 17⅝ | Wynnin | .60 | 1.8 | 10 | 68 | 33 | 32¼ | 32⅞ | +⅜ |
| 16 | 11½ | WymBn | .64 | 4.8 | 7 | 13 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | +⅜ |
| | | **— X—Y—Z —** | | | | | | | | |
| 20½ | 11⅛ | ZeroCp | .48 | 2.2 | 10 | x167 | u22¼ | 20⅜ | 21⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 17½ | 7 | Zimmer | .36 | 3.9 | 4 | 18 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | +⅛ |

# Experts Assessing Impact, Reversal of U.S. Slump

(Continued from Page 7)

like autos, refrigerators, ranges, washers and dryers are expected to bear the brunt of the recession. Layoffs are expected to be concentrated in businesses that produce them, so it comes as no surprise that 50,000 auto workers already have been idled.

Meanwhile, capital goods expenditures by industry moved ahead. The volume of capital goods purchases often is viewed as an indicator of executives' willingness to commit millions of dollars in plant expansions or technological innovation in hopes of achieving an adequate return on investment.

Both Mr. Sommers and Albert Cox Jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economics, are bullish on capital goods spending and believe it will outpace consumer durables. In fact, Mr. Cox anticipates the smallest recession in the capital goods sector in 35 years. Mr. Sommers added that while businessmen are concerned about this recession, they see better times on the other side. "A lot of them think the 1980s will be much better than the 1970s," he said. "I think they're right. This means they'll be willing to stick now with longer-term capital spending."

But an economist with a major management consulting concern is skeptical. The recent, sharp rise in energy prices levied by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "will cause a substitution out of capital goods," he said. Thus, as environmental regulations and lack of confidence in the White House and Congress put a drag on spending for productive capital goods during the last four years, the increasing burden of energy costs will curb capital spending in the 1980s, he added.

But that does not necessarily hold for all types of capital goods. "There is capital spending for capacity and capital spending for productivity," said Edson de Castro, president of Data General. The computer business, which averages a 15-percent drop in product prices each year, supplies the productivity side. Mr. de Castro indicated. That means customers are eager to buy, especially during recessions, when productivity gains are especially prized.

Those who do see a mild recession are cautious, themselves, about things that could make matters worse. "Of all the special features that we have not imbedded into our forecast right now, most would lead to a deeper and longer recession if they come about," warned Mr. Cox.

He identified three major ones: a tight grip on the money supply past mid-autumn by the Federal Reserve; a strike of more than 30 days by the United Auto Workers against General Motors (the contract expires Sept. 15) and disruptions of U.S. oil supplies from the Middle East.

Mr. Greenspan is concerned about a possible crash in housing values. But the National Association of Home Builders does not anticipate a problem. It expects sales to remain stronger than in the 1973-75 recession.

There is broad consensus that Congress and the White House will promote a tax cut sometime during a recession. Mr. Okun thinks a cut in payroll taxes for both workers and their employers would boost consumption at the right time. Others, like Mr. Kellner and Mr. Greenspan, argue for a tax cut with strong investment incentives for business.

"What you want is a policy that will keep the floor on the recession from being too low," Mr. Okun argued. "The story on anti-recessionary policy in the past is too much, too late. Government spending should be totally discredited as an anti-inflationary tool because it simply takes too long to get going. . . Everything should be done with tax cuts and it should be done at the right time."

# Wall Street's Strong Rally Baffling Stock Investors

(Continued from Page 7)

of a 4.27 gain the day before. Since then there have been only four down days and one break-even session.

### The Good Fight

"Volcker was the Carter Administration's first appointment in several years from the ranks of the establishment," Mr. LeFevre says. "Wall Street reacted to Volcker's entrance as a positive development, a man they can look up to, who might be the man to fight the good fight against inflation."

Whatever the trigger, a rally was long overdue because of the undervalued stocks, analysts agree. Individual investors have been having a field day among the lower-capitalized issues traded on the American Stock Exchange and over-the-counter markets, both of which have been showing record values this year.

The Amex market-value index reached a record high July 9, at 201.71, then topped that with a record on its Friday close of 202.41. The Nasdaq index computed by the National Association of Securities Dealers for the over-the-counter market has been setting a record every day since July 26, except for one off-day on Aug. 6, climaxing with Friday's close at a record 145.06.

Now it seems to be the turn of the heavyweight stocks like the Dow 30 industrials, Mr. LeFevre said. When the big institutions want to buy, they have to shop in a group of about 100 stocks that have large capitalization and can absorb heavy investments in the range of 100,000 shares a crack, he said.

### Record Cash Levels

"I think we'll see a catch-up in the Dow and the Standard & Poor's indexes in the second half of 1979," he said. "The institutions, by some counts, are at record cash levels, and the stocks that make up the Dow industrial index are among the ones most likely to attract that cash."

Mr. LeFevre said statistical records show that, during a recession, the stock market tends to begin its recovery even though earnings continue to fall. Once a recession is at hand and traders get a feel for how deep it will be, the market begins to discount the end of it, he says.

The current peak in the total earnings of the 30 stocks in the Dow industrial average is $128.20 for the year ended June 30, Mr. LeFebvre said, and he predicted a decline to $100 a year by June 30, 1980. Based on what happened in recessions since 1953, however, he expects the prices of those stocks to increase although their earnings will be down.

Mr. LeFevre predicted that the price-earnings ratio of the Dow 30 stocks could go from its current level of 6.6 times earnings to about 9.5, which would put the Dow index up to about 950 by next June.

### Election Year Rise

"This is being conservative," he said. "Next year is an election year, and the tendency is for the market to rise in an election year. It's very possible the market could make new highs before the end of 1980.

"I expect at the very minimum that the Dow will exceed its April 10 high of 878.72, and maybe the 1978 high of 907.74 set on Sept. 8. And before 1980 ends, a new high above the all-time record of 1051.70, set Jan. 11, 1973, is attainable."

Mr. LeFevre reckons the market has been rebuilding, despite temporary setbacks, since last year's "October massacre" in which the Dow collapsed in a loss of more than 122 points. That was when the present recession was being widely forecast, he said, making this "the best advertised recession we've ever had."

That's why the Cabinet shakeup in July didn't hurt the market, he said; the institutions had already sold what they wanted to sell.

### The Bears

Now the price-earnings ratio of the Dow 30 stocks, at 6.6 times earnings, is very low compared with the ratio of more than 24 in 1962 and an average of about 14 in recent years, leading many in the brokerage community to expect a run on bargain-priced blue chips.

Still, there are those who think the rally could blow away with the winds of autumn.

"I believe it is a short-term rally and that we will have further weakness in the market over the next six months after this near-term upmove has run its course," said John Berl of Sutro & Co. "We still have major problems with inflation and interest rates, which must remain high to protect the dollar in the currency markets."

Even Mr. LeFevre hedged his optimism with a couple of caveats.

"The biggest threat would be the reinstitution of the kind of wage and price controls we had under Nixon," he said. "Another threat would be capital controls, which would hinder the flow of dollars between the United States and Europe and Japan."

© Los Angeles Times

# Chrysler Collapse Seen Triggering Some Instability

DETROIT, Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler's collapse would trigger temporary instability in the U.S. economy and mean a permanent loss of 200,000 to 300,000 jobs, a study prepared for the Congressional Budget Office concludes.

The study, by Data Resources Inc. of Lexington, Mass., outlined the worst that could happen if the troubled automaker went bankrupt. It does not predict that Chrysler will go under.

Bankruptcy would strengthen the sale of foreign cars and raise the nation's foreign trade deficit by $2.1 billion, according to the study, which was disclosed over the weekend by the Detroit Free Press. The study concludes that Chrysler's demise would mean:

• Other manufacturers would partially absorb the Chrysler work force after some lag.

• The initial loss of 340,000 jobs at Chrysler and other firms, with unemployment peaking at about 400,000 and leveling off at between 200,000 and 300,000. The figures include workers at suppliers.

• Small declines in the real gross national product, higher interest rates, mild weakness in the stock market and other pressures on the financial community.

• Redistribution of Chrysler's share of auto sales, with 21 percent going to imports and the remainder divided among domestic manufacturers. The loss in sales of domestic new cars would be as many as 400,000 vehicles and imports would rise by 100,000 to 200,000 units.

# Poles Issue Swiss Notes

GENEVA, Aug. 13 (AP-DJ) — Bank Handlowy, Poland's foreign trade bank, will issue 30 million Swiss francs of 10-year floating rate notes, syndicate leader Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener said today. The coupon will be set at ¾ percentage point above the six-month Swiss interbank rate, with a minimum rate of 5 percent guaranteed.

# Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

## United States

**Lucky Stores ***

| 2nd Quar | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1,400. | 1,160. |
| Profits | 25.50 | 20.38 |
| Per share | 0.53 | 0.44 |
| **First Half** | **1979** | **1978** |
| Revenue | 2,680. | 2,230. |
| Profits | 46.21 | 35.19 |
| Per share | 0.96 | 0.76 |

* *Share figures after preferred dividends.*

**Oscar Mayer**

| 3rd Quar | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 358.4 | 349.5 |
| Profits | 13.86 | 7.96 |
| Per Share | 0.95 | 0.55 |
| **9 months** | **1979** | **1978** |
| Revenue | 1,040. | 977.5 |
| Profits | 34.50 | 16.99 |
| Per Share | 2.36 | 1.17 |

**Uniroyal ***

| 2nd Quar | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 726.8 | 738.8 |
| Profits | 3.1 loss | 8.6 |
| Per Share | — | 0.28 |
| **First Half** | **1979** | **1978** |
| Revenue | 4,440. | 1,370. |
| Profits | 2.9 | 5.8 |
| Per Share | 0.02 | 0.13 |

* *1978 results restated.*

## Canada

**Canadian Pacific ***

| 2nd Quar | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Profits | 129.50 | 90.70 |
| Per Share | 1.80 | 1.25 |
| **First Half** | **1979** | **1978** |
| Profits | 226.30 | 158.50 |
| Per Share | 3.14 | 2.19 |

* *1978 results restated.*


# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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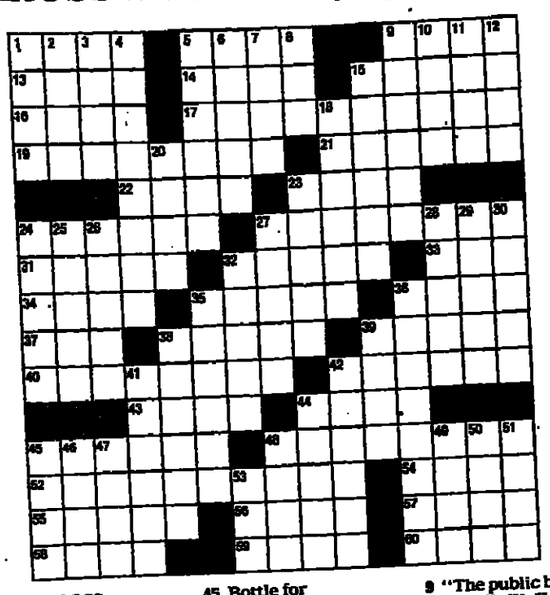
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# CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



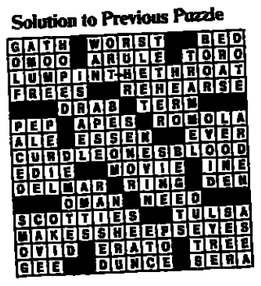
**ACROSS**

1 Swabs
5 Gas: Prefix
9 Small vale
13 Oil group
14 Canine sound
15 Miss Hawkins
16 Obi
17 More hedge work
19 Aggies, e.g.
21 Edict city: 1598
22 Mountain: Comb. form
23 "—— homo!"
24 Book parts
27 —— on (despise)
31 Decree
32 —— off (foists)
33 Old car
34 French river
35 Dawn
36 Cafeteria item
37 Call —— day
38 Bitter vetches
39 Tee shot
40 Solaced
42 Cards, as wool
43 Carry
44 Crawford or Baez
45 Bottle for water
48 Bicentennial visitor to N.Y. Harbor
52 Two-masted vessel
54 Wine: Comb. form
55 Author Horatio
56 Dandelion, e.g.
57 Dole
58 "King of the ——," 1965 song
59 Approximately
60 Kind of machine

**DOWN**

1 Stirling or Arnold
2 Moonfish
3 Dinero item
4 Beer vessel
5 Is in accord
6 Hot month in Buenos Aires
7 Word of disgust
8 Retired hockey star
9 "The public be ——!": W. H. Vanderbilt
10 Make the copy right
11 Queue
12 Sailing-race divisions
15 Fishing boats
18 Not done: Abbr.
20 Allowance for waste
23 Mt. ——, peak in Colo.
24 Law of the Franks
25 First: Comb. form
26 New Guinea, to Indonesians
27 Having strip markers
28 Root used in perfumery
29 Intertwine
30 Appropriately, he wrote "The Barrel-Organ"
32 Thickened soup
35 Bambi's creator
36 Lintels
38 "A Bridge ——": Ryan
39 Allot the cards
41 Contrived
42 City on the Maumee
44 Fonda and Wyman
45 Construction piece, for short
46 Guthrie
47 Baltic port
48 Layer
49 Cad, colloquially
50 Preposition
51 Keats or Yeats
53 "Tea for ——"

Solution to Previous Puzzle

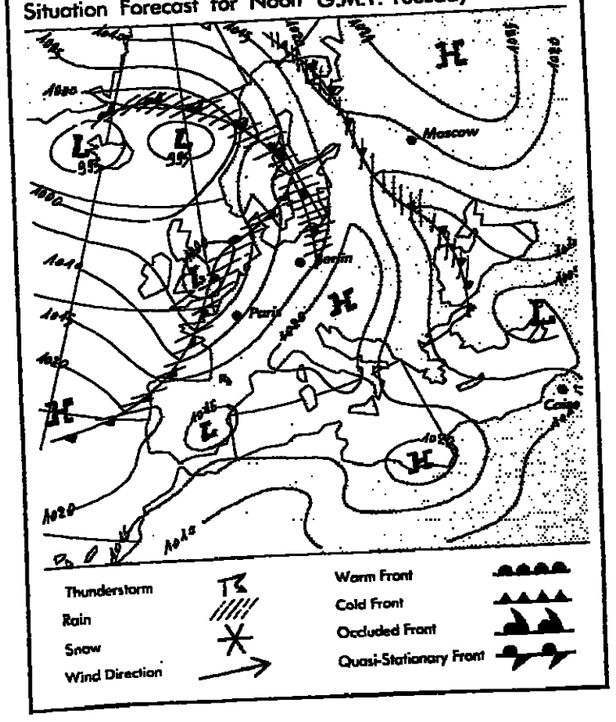


# WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 21 | 70 | Hazy | MADRID | 33 | 91 | Sunny |
| AMSTERDAM | 20 | 68 | Misty | MIAMI | 30 | 86 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | — | — | NA | MILAN | 26 | 79 | Sunny |
| ATHENS | 29 | 84 | Sunny | MONTREAL | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 29 | 84 | Sunny | MOSCOW | 24 | 75 | Sunny |
| BELGRADE | 18 | 64 | Overcast | MUNICH | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| BERLIN | 22 | 72 | Sunny | NEW YORK | 28 | 68 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 22 | 72 | Overcast | NICE | 26 | 79 | Sunny |
| BUCHAREST | 18 | 64 | Misty | OSLO | 15 | 59 | Overcast |
| BUDAPEST | 17 | 63 | Rain | PARIS | 24 | 75 | Overcast |
| CASABLANCA | 25 | 77 | Rain | PRAGUE | 21 | 70 | Sunny |
| COPENHAGEN | 19 | 66 | Sunny | ROME | 28 | 82 | Sunny |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 29 | 84 | Sunny | SOFIA | 25 | 77 | Sunny |
| DUBLIN | 18 | 64 | Overcast | STOCKHOLM | 18 | 64 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | TEHRAN | 34 | 95 | Sunny |
| FLORENCE | 29 | 84 | Cloudy | TEL AVIV | 28 | 86 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 20 | 68 | Overcast | TOKYO | 27 | 81 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 23 | 73 | Sunny | TUNIS | 29 | 84 | Sunny |
| HELSINKI | 15 | 59 | Overcast | VIENNA | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| HOUSTON | 31 | 88 | Cloudy | WARSAW | 13 | 55 | Rain |
| ISTANBUL | 22 | 72 | Cloudy | WASHINGTON | 23 | 73 | Sunny |
| LAS PALMAS | 25 | 77 | Sunny | ZURICH | 22 | 72 | Sunny |
| LISBON | 27 | 81 | Sunny | | | | |
| LONDON | 20 | 68 | Rain | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 21 | 70 | Cloudy | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday




## Drunks: A Nightmare for Airlines

BONN, Aug. 13 (AP) — Sales of duty-free liquor to hard-drinking airline passengers are causing nightmares for crews on international flights, West German pilots revealed today.

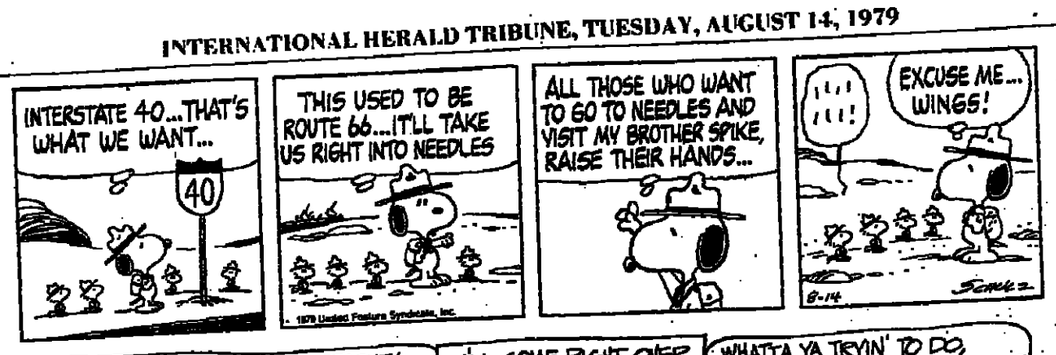
"Not a month goes by without crews being confronted with alcohol cases. We have to see what can be done to keep this problem in grip," Capt. Viktor Jauernig, chief of Lufthansa airline's pilot association, complained to Der Spiegel magazine.

The weekly told of rising cases of drunkenness and rowdy behavior by passengers emboldened by cut-rate cocktails sold aboard international airliners or drinking from bottles purchased at tax-free airport shops.

"Especially on the long routes, passengers drink as if it was their last bottle," the magazine quoted a Lufthansa stewardess as saying. One drunk had to be tied to his seat on a Hong Kong to Frankfurt run when he got out of hand, the magazine said.

German tourists headed for Bangkok or returning from the Mediterranean, English soccer fans flying to matches on the continent and Scandinavians on all routes were singled out as the biggest troublemakers.

PEANUTS




B.C.




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**JUMBLE** ® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

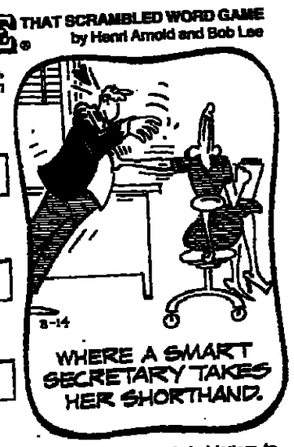
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GINES

LAWZT

MESECH

BOUGER




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

*Answer here:* AT ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VITAL BOUGH TROPHY POROUS
Answer: What a ghoul's "making" in the kitchen— "GOULASH"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M LOOKIN' FOR A *PRETTY* PENNY. THAT'S ALL MR. WILSON PAID FOR HIS NEW CAR!"

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"Printed in Great Britain"

# BOOKS

## *I LOVE*

### *The Story of Vladimir Mayakovsky and Lili Bri*

*By Ann and Samuel Charters. Farrar, Straus & Girou. Illustrated. 398 pp. $17.50.*

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHEN Vladimir Mayakovsky committed suicide in 1930, Boris Pasternak came to look at the poet's body. His face, Pasternak noted, wore "the expression with which one begins life, but does not end it." "He was sulking and indignant." It was off, then, to the crematorium, where they played "The Internationale."

Several years later, when Stalin decided that Mayakovsky had been, after all, the premier poet of the Russian Revolution, his poems were required reading in Soviet schools. Pasternak observed: "Mayakovsky was beginning to be propagated compulsorily, like potatoes in the reign of Catherine the Great. That was his second death. For that he is not to blame."

Pasternak, of course, did not shoot himself. Nor can one imagine his being anybody's official poet, crushing underfoot, as Mayakovsky once put it, "the throat of my very own songs." Pasternak would not have turned in his yellow tunic for an English suit and a French car. He would not have spent two years producing "slogan art" for the propaganda department of the Russian telegraph agency, and three more years composing jingles for Mosselprom, the state retail organization, to promote the sale of pacifiers and cheap sausages: "You need no more - than the Mosselprom store." He would not have characterized the secret police as "the conscience of the Revolution."

Pasternak was a hero of poetry; Mayakovsky, huge and loud and weepy, contemptuous of the past, dedicated to the pursuit of young girls, was more a hero of the manifesto and the pulp imagination. The hyperbolic was his habitat. Oh, how he contrived to suffer. Two months away from his mistress were made to sound in his letters and verse like a sentence of death. Cornell Wilde should have played him in the movies.

And why, at the age of 36, did he do himself in? It would be nice to think that he felt bad about selling out to agitprop, or that he decided the future wouldn't work. The evidence assembled by Ann and Samuel Charters is less thrilling. The Proletarian Writers group didn't like him. His mistress, Lili Brik, was away for a couple of weeks in London. Tatiana, the White Russian he met in Paris, was married to somebody else. Nora, an actress, left him alone at 10 o'clock in the morning to go to a rehearsal. He called some people; and they weren't home. His throat, perhaps because he had stepped on it, was giving him trouble. Bang.

Nevertheless: Mayakovsky wrote two marvelous and daring plays, "The Bedbug" and "The Bathhouse." Although the long poem on Lenin was shameful, parts of "The Cloud in Trousers," "Man," "I Love" and "At the Top of My Voice" dazzle with their lyricism, their punning, their colloquial ease, the metaphors — a stalled engine, a piano, a bank vault — plucked deftly from the idiom of the streets. He was the matinee idol of Futurism. He hobnobbed with Akhmatova, Mandelstam, Yesenin, Bely and Blok. Of course, when "The Bedbug" was looking for a director, Meyerhold was available, and a 22-year-old Shostakovich composed the music.

We look in a book, then, for some sort of fix on this Cloud in Trousers, and a sensible account of the brilliant 1920s, when the Russian geniuses who emigrated and the Russian geniuses who home were about evenly We will not find, in this pa book, that the cause of liter icism is much advanced. ism, Futurism and Constr are referred to, but not exp Acmeism isn't even me Mayakovsky's poetry, we "despite its verbal audaci determined posing, reflecte inner despair." And: "He ated the public Mayakov flamboyant, arrogant dan cause he was afraid of his wary of the softness of his feelings, which often threa overwhelm him." By 1917, simism had grown to the sions of cosmic alienation." on.

We must settle for the lo Lili Brik went to be Mayakovsky a year after ried the editor and critic O Osip didn't mind. The them more or less lived tog the next 15 years, in Lenin Moscow. Mayakovsky coul isfy Lili physically; it see nobody could. Still their profound. As much spac Love" is devoted to the their correspondence — "I being embraces your littl — as to Mayakovsky's po are guilty of such mush; a day there is the telephone.

I can't make much of Li ly, she was beautiful; th graphs are uniformly splen she wasn't given to think dabblings in dance and art movies were halfhearted, parenthesis between lovers she fed on Mayakovsky's energy, and maybe his at in her explains what seem case of permanently arres lescence.

And so I was annoyed myself moved by his death we are annoyed when cert ies successfully manipul emotions. I'd gotten to lik if he were the favorite cl persists in disappointing ance, though, "I Love" en vializing the crisis in Sovi ture in much the same Mayakovsky may be said trivialized the honorable of Russian writers who k selves.

*John Leonard is on the st New York Times.*

## U.S. Takes 1 In Firework Monaco Fest

MONTE CARLO, Aug — On the strength of a sp finale, a Bellport, New Y works firm has won Mona annual International I Competition.

New York Pyrotechnics ed by the Grucci family si edged out an entry from only half a point Saturday become the first U.S. ent since the competition was 1966.

Felix Grucci, the 7 head of the family, was when the seven judges a the U.S. victory, and he one of the greatest mome life.

# BRIDGE — By Alan

On the diagramed deal, North-South employed two conventions that are becoming increasingly popular. Four diamonds as an opening bid showed a long strong spade suit and some outside strength, so North naturally visualized a slam.

The reply to his Blackwood bid was specialized. By bidding five spades, South showed two of the five key cards — four aces plus the trump king — and also the trump queen.

North should have been content to bid five, no-trump, a general grand-slam invitation rather than an inquiry about kings. This would have promised that the partnership held all the key cards, and South might then have tried six no-trump, emerging with a good match-point score.

The jump to seven spades was an overbid, for North could not be confident of 13 tricks. Th lead of the heart king v with dummy's ace, and S trumps. He then cashed mond ace and played a trump, coming down to tion:

NORTE
♠—
♡10
♢—
♣A976

WEST
♠—
♡QJ
♢Q8
♣10

SOUTH
♠2
♡—
♢J
♣KQ4

South had given hims chances. He was due t with an even club divisio held a singleton or doub honors, he could finesse th cepting defeat if East beg 10-x.

And there were som chances. If West had length with the missing ors, he would have beer And the same would have if either defender had length with both the K monds. East got a head South led his last trump the heart 10 from dummy East plunged into th emerged with the right throwing his diamond ki his clubs and hoping to amond queen with h served to defeat the gra one trick.

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ♠84 ♡KQJ932 ♢Q872 ♣10 |
| | | | ♠7 ♡8764 ♢K109 ♣J8532 |
| | | | ♠AKQ10932 ♡5 ♢J3 ♣KQ4 |

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

| East | South | West | North |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | 4♢ | Pass | 4N.T. |
| Pass | 5♣ | Pass | 7♠ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | |

West led the heart king.

هكذا من الاصل



*As Reds Split With Padres*

# eaver Tosses 9th Straight Victory

DIEGO, Aug. 13 (AP) — aver won his ninth straight nid Ray Knight drove in ns as the Cincinnati Reds San Diego Padres, 9-2, in game of a doubleheader uesday.

Padres earned a split by tak- nightcap, 5-4, when Jerry s first pinch-hit of the sea- ed Jay Johnstone with the king run in the seventh Turner had failed in 15 pre- nch-hitting roles this year. r (11-5) improved his life- ord against San Diego to ith a seven-hitter as the Reds notched their sixth in eight games. Cincinnati out San Diego starter Perry (10-9) with four runs



Tom Seaver

in the opener's third inning, when Johnny Bench singled in two runs and Dave Concepcion another. It was Perry's shortest outing of the season.

**Giants 4, Dodgers 1**

In San Francisco, rookie right fielder Mickey Hatcher dropped a fly ball with two out in the seventh, allowing two runs to score and giving San Francisco a 4-1 victory over Los Angeles behind the four-hit pitching of Vida Blue. Blue (10-9) struck out four and walked one in registering his eighth complete game.

**Braves 3, Astros 2**

In Atlanta, Phil Niekro tossed an eight-hitter for his 15th victory and Barry Bonnell drove in two runs with a homer and a single to lead Atlanta to a 3-2 victory over Houston. Niekro recorded his 17th complete game the year and his 200th lifetime.

**Cubs 5, Cards 3**

In St. Louis, a tie-breaking single by Ivan DeJesus sparked a three-run seventh-inning rally that lifted Chicago to a 5-3 triumph over St. Louis. Cardinal starter John Fulgham (4-4) entered the inning with a four-hitter and a 2-1 lead. But Barry Foote led off with a single, and pinch runner Miguel Dilone stole second and scored the tying run when Fulgham threw wildly to first after fielding Steve Dillard's sacrifice bunt. Dillard took second on the error and scored on DeJesus' single.

**Angels 4, Mariners 3**

In Anaheim, Calif., Rod Carew's bases-loaded single drove in the tying and winning runs, capping a four-run, ninth-inning rally that lifted California to a 4-3 victory over Seattle.

**White Sox 7, Blue Jays 0**

**Blue Jays 7, White Sox 5**

In Chicago, John Mayberry drove in two runs with a pair of singles and scored three times, leading Toronto to a 7-5 victory over Chicago and a split of a doubleheader. Ross Baumgarten pitched a two-hitter in the opener, as Jim Morrison drove in two runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly and Chet Lemon collected three doubles to give Chicago a 7-0 triumph.

**Twins 1, A's 0**

In Bloomington, Minn., Jerry Koosman scattered 10 hits in outdueling Rick Langford, and Danny Goodwin doubled home a run in the seventh inning as Minnesota beat Oakland, 1-0. Goodwin, with his second straight game-winning RBI, doubled with none out to score Mike Cubbage, who led off the seventh with a single.

**Royals 7, Tigers 1**

In Kansas City, Mo., righthander Craig Chamberlain scattered six hits in his major-league debut and Kansas City got home runs from Al Cowens, Frank White and Amos Otis in downing Detroit, 7-1. Chamberlain, called up Friday from Jacksonville in the Southern League, surrendered five singles and a triple while walking two and striking out six. He lost his shutout in the ninth on singles by Ron LeFlore and Jason Thompson and Champ Summers' sacrifice fly.

**Indians 6, Rangers 3**

In Arlington, Texas, Mike Hargrove drove in three runs with a home run and double against his former team as Cleveland defeated Texas, 6-3, behind the six-hit pitching of Dan Spillner and Sid Monge.



Jimmy Connors
*'I've never quit'*

# Connors Keeps Clay Title, Beating Vilas, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13 (AP) — Jimmy Connors survived a shaky second set and beat Guillermo Vilas, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4 yesterday to win the U.S. Open Clay Court tennis championship for the fourth time in six years and a first prize of $25,000.

Connors, the defending champion and seeded No. 1 in the $275,000 tournament, got off to a strong start, winning the first four games with little trouble. But the 26-year-old southpaw from Belleville, Ill., was unable to continue the domination in the second set, and had his serve broken twice by the stubborn Vilas.

The third set was evenly played through the first four games, but Connors took control after two lob smashes broke Vilas at deuce. Connors then held his own serve when Vilas made a big error and hit an easy lob into the net.

The third-seeded Vilas wasn't ready to quit, however, and won the next eight points, breaking Connors in the eighth game to tie it at 4-4.

**Wrapping It Up**

Connors, winning his fifth tournament this season, went ahead the next game with another service break and wrapped it up with four straight points in the final game.

Connors broke Vilas' serve three times in the first set, an easy round that lasted just 37 minutes. Vilas' only victory in that set was in the fifth game when Connors double-faulted and hit a ball into the net.

Connors, playing in the first tournament since the birth of his first child two weeks ago, tied the second set at 1-1, but Vilas won the next three games and held control the rest of the way.

Connors said he was not shaken by the loss in the second set. "I've never lost a match because of quitting," he said. "I've never quit and I never will. I've never lost a match until the last ball was hit.

"The first set I played flawless tennis. I kept the ball going and didn't miss many shots. But I let up a little bit in the second set. In the third, I felt if I could just stay in there, my game would come around, and I started playing better."

The two players alternated games in the third set, with Vilas' last lead at 2-1 on the only ace of the match.

**'Things on My Mind'**

"My game was a little bit rocky the last couple months, because I had other things on my mind," said Connors. "But you go back to the basics and with everything that got you where you were. Once I can get back on that kind of road, and play that type of game, I'm in good shape.

"My tennis is fine. My strokes are fine, and my mental attitude toward the game has improved in just the last couple of weeks." Connors said. "I played great tennis, and I struggled a little bit. When I get rid of the struggle, I'll be okay."

Vilas, who lost to Connors for the third time in five career meetings, reached the finals by stopping No. 2-seed John McEnroe in Saturday's semifinals. Connors, reaching the final round here for the sixth time, disposed of Spain's Jose Higueras, the No. 4 seed who lost to Connors in the title match a year ago.

McEnroe and Gene Mayer, a first-round singles loser, captured the doubles championship yesterday, beating Jan Kodes and Tomaz Smid 6-4, 7-6.

*'. . . The Others Could Never Catch Me'*

# Kenyan Girl, 12, Running Hard, Gunning for Olympics

By Richard Tomkins

KISII, Kenya, Aug. 13 (AP) — With bare feet pounding on a cinder track and iron-willed determination to win, the 12-year-old daughter of a peasant farmer here is running her way into Kenyan sports annals and on to the international athletics stage.

Her name is Elizabeth Onyambu — remember it. The pencil-thin, fifth grade student is odds-on to be at the Olympic Games in Moscow next year when she is 13, the minimum age for Olympic contestants.

In just two months, Onyambu has won two gold medals in the 1,500-meter run — the first at Jomo Kenyatta international track meet in Nairobi in June and the second at the prestigeous East and Central Africa Championships in Mombasa, Kenya, last month.

Her fastest time is 4 minutes, 23.18 seconds. That is 27.18 seconds short of the world record set by Soviet runner Tatyana Kazankina in 1976 and only 13.18 seconds short of the qualifying time to make the 1980 Kenya Olympic team.

And she had her first formal running lesson only three months ago.

"Before I started school, I used to run around the houses and fields at home with other children as a game," said the youngster. "The others could never catch me. I was always first. I want to go to Moscow next year. I want to be No. 1."

**One of 17**

Elizabeth is one of 17 children in her family. To realize her dream of competing in the Moscow Olympics, she has temporarily foresaken her mud-and-thatch home in the Kisii tribal highlands for specialized training at a nearby boarding school — the tuition a gift from sports-boosting citizens.

Sunrise now finds her and school coach Thomas Matoke running 3.75 miles daily along Kisii's twisting roads. Before attending the school, Elizabeth spent early morning hours tending the family goats and cows.

Running is followed by a session of calisthenics, after which she trades track suit for school uniform. Wind sprints, hill running and more exercises in the afternoon completes her day at Itierio Girls Primary Boarding School, where she sleeps in a simple concrete dormitory with 39 other girls.

Matoke said he sees no difficulty in Elizabeth's getting her time down to that needed to qualify for the Olympic squad, and said he is coaxing her into trying her the 800-meter run as well. So far, he said, she runs only the 1,500 meter event.

Elizabeth runs bare-footed in competition, fearing that shoes recently given her might slow her down. "They are too heavy," she said. "So I don't like to wear them in a race. I don't like to lose."

Elizabeth's origins are not much different from many rural children in East Africa. Her father is a subsistence farmer who grows corn and raises a few goats and cows. Her home is a small group of mud-walled and thatch-roofed dwellings clinging to the side of a steep hill near the highland village of Tambe.

**First as a Game**

Elizabeth first started running in the hills of Tambe as a toddler — running from fields to home, running as a game with other youngsters. When she entered the village school, she turned running into a thrice-daily ritual, sprinting along the 2.5-mile trail across the valley to attend classes and still performing farm chores and helping prepare family meals.

Her performance in local and district track meets three years ago attracted little attention. But when she won the 1,500 meters race at a provincial championship, recognition followed.

"That was the time everybody got excited," said Andrew Bogonkow, Kisii district sports officer. "The minister [of Housing and Social Services] saw her run and said she must be given a chance because of her sports potential and helped place her in the boarding school."

School officials here exempted Elizabeth from manual chores so she can devote more time to running. Teachers pitch in to give her special tutoring to help keep her up with her classmates.

"She is just an average student, but promising," said Peter Nyangoto, Itierio's headmaster. "All the other girls like her — you should see them crowd the gate to welcome her when she returns from a race — and her very presence here has encouraged other girls to run.

"Once they saw her running alone, they began jogging with her so she wouldn't feel lonely. Now there are eight to 10 girls jogging with her and the coach every day," he said.

Celebrity status wears well with this shy, pixyish youngster. In downtown Kisii, a small farming center, people stop her on the street, shake her hand and praise her. Kisii, they say with pride, has produced another great Kenyan runner.

Elizabeth leaves later this month to attend a sports festival in Cairo. She was invited to attend, and it will be her first trip out of the country. After that, it will be back to school and to the whittling away of running time.

Safina Onyambu, Elizabeth's twin sister, is also enthusiastic over her sister's success, but is unhappy over the loss of her company. "Before there were two of us here, and when Elizabeth left I started to feel lonely," she said.

"I still do when she is away. I sometimes think that if I could run like her, I could be happy also."



Associated Press

Elizabeth Onyambu, 1,500-meter prodidgy from Kenya.

*Competition Fierce for Courts, Schools*

# Japan Finds Tennis Right Up Its Alley

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (AP) — "What do travel and fashion and sports and dates add up to?" queried the mass-circulation Asahi Shimbun. "The answer is tennis," which is enjoying a bounding popularity in Japan.

Farmers are tearing up rice paddies to put in courts, cities are blossoming with tennis boutiques and new tennis clubs are opening daily, all to accommodate and profit from a racket-wielding population that by one estimate has doubled to 6 million in the past three years.

**Lottery**

Public courts in Tokyo must now be reserved at least a month in advance for weekday times. Weekend dates are chosen by lottery once a month with sometimes 20 times as many applicants as places.

Competition to enter one tennis school is so fierce that fledgling players camp out overnight before the new term begins to be first in line for weekend classes.

Toshinori Azuma, editor of the tennis magazine "Smash," said there are about 800 private clubs in the country, with initiation fees at the more exclusive running as high as $4,650. Some have waiting lists of up to five years, he said.

The boom, Azuma said, was ignited by the sport's popularity in the United States, and has been sustained by millions of women players who see the sport in terms of health, fashion, and social status.

Young working girls with money in their pockets and housewives with time on their hands, often dressed in the latest tennis fashions from France and Italy, are flocking to tennis schools and camps. One young man, apparently interested in improving his social life as well as his backhand, said with a smile that he was one of only two men in a class of 30.

**Haute Couture**

Tennis wear has become haute couture this summer. The manager of one tennis boutique exclusively for women in the Ginza shopping area said he is amazed at how often his fashions can be seen on downtown streets. Japanese women have an eye for brand names, and top foreign makes selling at $84 dollars an outfit move briskly, he said.

Single women are the mainstays of tennis travel tours to Guam, Hawaii and Japanese mountain resorts. One tourist company has buses leaving Tokyo every morning for the resort town of Karuizawa, about 100 miles to the north, with bus fare, room and board for two nights in a hotel and all the tennis one can endure for $100.

Firms from supermarket chains to railroads have netted big profits by converting unused land into tennis clubs. Junpei Abe, Tokyo manager of the giant Mizuno Sporting Goods Co., said that in the past few years the company has built about 500 courts in a club system charging an average initiation fee of $1,400.

One area where the foreign competition is a clear winner is tournaments. Capacity crowds cheered the likes of Jimmy Connors and Christ Evert Lloyd this year in several $100,000-plus events. Such tournaments often do not even invite Japanese professionals who, hampered by lack of court space and training programs, have been weak on the international scene.

# 'Expansion' Seahawks Down Cowboys, 27-17

SEATTLE, Aug. 13 (AP) — The maturing Seattle Seahawk offense, along with Carl Eller's performance in his first game with the team, may have combined to rid Coach Jack Patera's club permanently of their "expansion" label.

The 38-year-old former Minnesota Viking, batted a Glenn Carano pass into the arms of teammate Kerry Justin, who returned the interception 56 yards for the touchdown that secured the Seahawks' 27-17 National Football League exhibition victory here last night over the Dallas Cowboys. The Seahawks rolled up 194 yards on the ground and held the Cowboys to only 61 yards rushing.

"No, 71's not bad, is he?" said Patera, the former Minnesota defensive line coach who has been reunited with Eller. "Having [nine-year veteran defensive end Bill] Gregory and Eller put the pressure on Dallas and got the young boys going."

● In Foxboro, Mass., quarterback Pat Haden hooked up with Rod Phillips for an 18-yard touchdown pass and Vince Ferrigamo found Preston Dennard for a 16-yard score as Los Angeles beat New England, 15-3.

● In Houston, Kevin Bell picked up a Houston punt blocked by Donald Dykes and raced 21 yards for a touchdown and Pat Leahy booted field goals of 19, 33, 38 and 52 yards to pace New York to a 26-14 victory over the Oilers.

## Major League Line Scores

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

First Game

| | |
|---|---|
| Toronto | 000 000 100—1 7 1 |
| Chicago | 212 001 01x—7 12 0 |

Underwood, Freisleben (3) and Cerone; Baumgarten and May. W—Baumgarten, 10-7. L—Underwood, 5-14. HR—Chicago, Morrison (4).

Second Game

| | |
|---|---|
| Toronto | 300 030 100—7 11 1 |
| Chicago | 200 003 000—5 6 1 |

B.Moore, Buskey (7) and Davis; Proly, Howard (5), Farmer (7) and Naharodny, May (8). W—B.Moore, 3-3. L—Proly, 1-4. HR—Chicago, A.Moore (11).

| | |
|---|---|
| Oakland | 000 000 000—0 10 0 |
| Minnesota | 000 000 10x—1 5 1 |

Langford and Newman; Koosman and Wynegar. W—Koosman, 14-10. L—Langford, 7-13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Detroit | 000 000 001—1 6 0 |
| Kansas City | 001 312 00x—7 11 0 |

Wilcox, Hiller (6) and Parrish, Putman (7); Chamberlain and Porter. W—Chamberlain, 1-0. L—Wilcox, 9-6. HRs—Kansas City, Cowens (7), Otis (14), White (8).

| | |
|---|---|
| Seattle | 000 002 010—3 8 1 |
| California | 000 000 004—4 11 0 |

Dressler, Stein (9) and Stinson; Frost and Downing. W—Frost, 12-7. L—Stein, 2-2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cleveland | 032 010 000—6 11 0 |
| Texas | 000 030 000—3 6 1 |

Spillner, Monge (9) and Hassey; Comer, J.Johnson (2), Gleaton (7), Lyle (8) and Sundberg. W—Spillner, 7-2. L—Comer, 12-7. HRs—Cleveland, Hassey (11), Hargrove (6).

New York at Baltimore (2): postponed, rain. Milwaukee at Boston: postponed, rain.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago | 000 100 310—5 8 1 |
| St. Louis | 001 100 001—3 9 2 |

McGlothen, Hernandez (6), Tidrow (7), Sutter (9) and Foote, Blackwell (8); Fulcham, McEnaney (7), Littell (7), Frazier (9) and Simmons. W—Hernandez, 4-1. L—Fulcham, 4-4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 001 000 000—1 4 1 |
| San Francisco | 100 030 30x—4 7 2 |

Reuss, Castillo and Ferguson; Blue and Sadek. W—Blue, 10-9. L—Reuss, 3-10.

First Game

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 014 020 302—9 13 0 |
| San Diego | 000 011 000—2 7 1 |

Seaver and Bench; Perry, Overmire (3), Moore (7), Flowers (8) and Tenace. W—Seaver, 11-5. L—Perry, 10-9. HR—Cincinnati, Cruz (4).

Second Game

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 102 003 300—9 8 0 |
| San Diego | 020 010 20x—5 13 0 |

LaCoss, Hume (7) and Carroll; Shirley, Lee (4), Rasmussen (8) and Fehey. W—Lee 2-2. L—LaCoss, 7-8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Houston | 000 000 020—2 8 1 |
| Atlanta | 002 111 00x—5 9 0 |

Richard, Thrasher (7) and Ashby; Knicely, Pocoroba and Benedict. W—P.Niekro, 15-15. L—Richard, 2-5. HR—Atlanta, Bonnell (8).

Montreal at New York (2): postponed, rain. Philadelphia at Pittsburgh: postponed, rain.

## Major League Standings

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

East

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 66 | 49 | .574 | — |
| Montreal | 63 | 49 | .563 | 1½ |
| Chicago | 61 | 52 | .540 | 4 |
| St. Louis | 59 | 56 | .518 | 6½ |
| Philadelphia | 60 | 57 | .513 | 7 |
| New York | 47 | 66 | .416 | 18 |

West

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 68 | 50 | .576 | — |
| Cincinnati | 65 | 55 | .542 | 4 |
| San Francisco | 56 | 62 | .475 | 12 |
| San Diego | 53 | 66 | .445 | 15½ |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 65 | .444 | 15½ |
| Atlanta | 47 | 71 | .398 | 21 |

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

East

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 76 | 38 | .667 | — |
| Boston | 70 | 44 | .614 | 6 |
| Milwaukee | 67 | 50 | .573 | 10½ |
| New York | 67 | 51 | .535 | 12 |
| Detroit | 53 | 56 | .504 | 18½ |
| Cleveland | 55 | 58 | .504 | 18½ |
| Toronto | 36 | 81 | .308 | 41½ |

West

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 67 | 51 | .568 | — |
| Minnesota | 62 | 53 | .539 | 3½ |
| Kansas City | 61 | 55 | .526 | 5 |
| Texas | 60 | 57 | .513 | 6½ |
| Chicago | 52 | 64 | .448 | 14 |
| Seattle | 49 | 69 | .415 | 18 |
| Oakland | 35 | 83 | .297 | 32 |

# Walter O'Malley Recalled: An Old Pro at the Old Con

By Red Smith

YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT) — cigar in one hand and a n the other, Walter O'Mal- led about World Series rters in the basement of n's Bossert Hotel, a suit- ial host. He stopped to ex- pleasantries with a pair of ermen, and as he moved of gazed after him. "Nice remarked. His companion vith reservations. "Yes," he little too much the grand for my taste."

second reporter had met y for the first time at the e 1951 season, the year the rk Giants closed a gap of es to finish in a first-place Brooklyn.

t. New York had taken a e lead by beating the n Boston in the last game chedule, and the Dodgers o 14 innings with the Phil- t back on even terms. Jack- son had saved that game implausible diving catch in inning and won it with a n.

**servations on Train**

e train from Philadelphia, rter had been introduced to y Branch Ricky's successor ger president. Walter was story about seeing Robin- before Ricky brought him e Kansas City Monarchs. at evening on the reporter rvations.

51, O'Malley was not dis- ng Ricky credit for dis- Robinson, or for anything two had become partners when Ricky presided at gers. O'Malley, the cubs- attorney, and John L. Smith, head of the Charles Pfizer Chemical Co., had bought the 25 percent of Dodgers stock held by the estate of the late Ed McKeever. The next year the trio bought the 50 percent owned by the estate of Charles H. Ebbets, so each had 25 percent.

With Ricky's contract as president expiring in October, 1950, O'Malley and Smith let him know the contract would not be renewed. Not eager to become an unemployed minority stockholder in an organization that paid no dividends, Ricky wangled an offer of $1,050,000 from William Zeckendorf, the real estate tycoon, for his 25 percent.

To keep control, O'Malley and Mrs. Smith — her husband had died — had to meet the price. Zeckendorf received $50,000 for his trouble, Ricky got his million and O'Malley's enduring hostility. That may have been the only time O'Malley was outmaneuvered in a deal, for his financial acumen was legend.

It was this talent that ultimately made him the most powerful figure in baseball, where no other quality is held in such reverence as the ability to make one and one equal three. His acuity is also the reason he has not been widely mourned in Brooklyn since his death the other day.

When other baseball men could see no farther west than the Mississippi River, O'Malley recognized the immense profit potential of a major league franchise in swiftly expanding Southern California. To realize the profit, he despoiled the most fertile baseball territory in the National League.

For half a century, major league baseball franchises were fixed and immovable. Though they were private commercial enterprises and some were profit-making, they had a quasi-public character, a strong sense of community identification.

Then in the 1950s, the Boston Braves moved to Milwaukee, the St. Louis Browns to Baltimore and the Philadelphia Athletics to Kansas City. All were distressed properties seeking greener fields. In those same years, the Brooklyn Dodgers had the greatest net profit in baseball. No other team was more closely identified with its community, none had more passionately devoted fans and not even the Yankees made as much money.

**Not Interested**

Ebbets Field was old and inadequate. O'Malley wanted a new stadium at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, the commercial hub of the borough. He was willing to pay a substantial share of the construction costs if he could get the land. He couldn't. Robert Moses, commissioner of parks, proposed Flushing Meadows as a site but O'Malley wasn't interested.

At the same time that he negotiated with city and state officials in New York, he was talking with the city fathers of Los Angeles. By 1957 he had resolved to move West but all he would say for publication was: "I can only urge Brooklyn fans to continue to support the club as loyally as they have in the past."

So of course he did move, and he persuaded Horace Stoneham, whose Giants were in straits in the Polo Grounds, to go to California with him. In many ways it was good for baseball. It opened vast new territory, tapping sources of income that had been ignored. It paved the way for the big leagues' expansion to the South, Southwest and Canada. It made many millions for O'Malley.

Though the Yankees now had the entire metropolitan territory to themselves, that was no windfall. They won a fourth straight championship in 1958 but their attendance declined in the first year of their monopoly. In 1957, not a great year for the Dodgers and a desperate one for the Giants, the three New York teams drew a total of 3,179,315 customers. In 1958 the Yankees drew 1,428,438. Almost 2 million fans had vanished.

In Brooklyn there was something approaching heartbreak. The inescapable fact was that O'Malley, making large profits in Brooklyn, took Brooklyn's team away to make even bigger profits.

You didn't have to be a Dodger fan to be affected by the move. It had always been recognized that baseball was a business, but if you enjoyed the game you could tell yourself that it was also a sport. You quoted William Wrigley's dictum that baseball was too much a sport to be a business and too much a business to be a sport.

**Out Loud**

O'Malley was the first to say out loud that it was all business — a business that he owned and could operate as he chose and the community the team had pretended to represent for almost 70 years had no voice in the matter at all. From that day on, some of the fun of baseball was lost.

O'Malley sweet-talked Los Angeles out of 400 acres near the heart of town. He built the handsomest outdoor park in baseball, where he drew more than 2 million customers a year, getting parking revenue and the other concessions as well as box office receipts.



Associated Press

Walter O'Malley in a characteristic cloud of cigar smoke.

As the most successful operator in the game, he became the dominant power in the game, working mostly behind the scenes. Bowie Kuhn was regarded as his handpicked commissioner, and it was believed that his advice influenced many of the commissioner's decisions. When Oakland's Charlie Finley led a palace revolution that almost unseated Kuhn in 1975, O'Malley galloped to the rescue and won over the key votes that saved Bowie's job.

He built supremely well and contributed greatly to the game's financial health.

As long as he had his way he was an affable man, a social person who loved a drink, a smoke and a friendly poker game. He was devoted to his family. When his wife Kay died last month, he was under treatment for cancer in Rochester, Minn., and wasn't told right away. One can hope he wasn't told at all. Theirs was a life-long love affair.

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**

**National League**

HOUSTON ASTROS—Purchased Alan Knicely, catcher, from their Columbus farm team of the Southern League.

NEW YORK METS—Traded Willie Montanez, first baseman, to the Texas Rangers for two players to be named later.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—Purchased John Vuckovich, infielder, from their Oklahoma City farm team in the American Association. Optioned Dickie Noles, pitcher, to Reading of the Eastern League.

**FOOTBALL**

**National Football League**

CLEVELAND BROWNS—Acquired Lyle Alzado, defensive end, from the Denver Broncos for future draft considerations in 1980 and 1981.

## 'Connors Keeps Clay Title, Beating Vilas, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4'

'. . . The Others Could Never Catch Me'

'Kenyan Girl, 12, Running Hard, Gunning for Olympics'

'Competition Fierce for Courts, Schools'

'Japan Finds Tennis Right Up Its Alley'

'Expansion' Seahawks Down Cowboys, 27-17

Major League Line Scores

Major League Standings

'Walter O'Malley Recalled: An Old Pro at the Old Con'

**Art Buchwald**

# What U.S. Will Do After World War III

NEW YORK — Anyone who doubts that the federal government is prepared for World War III just doesn't know how organized Washington really is. A short time ago someone who works for the Treasury Department received his instructions in writing on what he has to do in case of enemy attack.

They read as follows, and I haven't made a word of it up:

". . .nall National Office Employees with or without emergency assignments should follow this procedure. If you are prevented from going to your regular place of work because of an enemy attack, keep this instruction in mind:

Buchwald

GO TO THE NEAREST POST OFFICE. ASK THE POSTMASTER FOR A FEDERAL EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION CARD (sample shown on reverse side). FILL IT OUT AND RETURN IT TO HIM. He will see that it is forwarded to the office of the Civil Service Commission which will maintain the registration file for your area. When the Civil Service Commission receives your card, we will be notified. We can then decide where and when you should report for work . . . You should obtain and complete your registration card as soon after enemy attack as possible, but not until you are reasonably sure where you will be staying . . ."

* * *

Nobody believes it will ever happen, but let us suppose that Robert Smiley (a fictitious person working for the Treasury Department) has just crawled out of the rubble after an enemy attack, and remembers the instructions concerning civil defense for federal employees.

After walking for four days and 350 miles, Smiley finally finds a post office that is still standing. He staggers up to a window, but just as he gets there, the man behind it says, "Sorry, this window is closed," and slams it down.

Smiley stumbles to the next window and is told to get in line behind 20 other people. Two hours later he gets to the head of the line and croaks, "I want to register . . ."

"I'm sorry," says the post office clerk, "but this window is just for stamps. Registered mail is at the next window."

"No, no," says Smiley, "I want a federal employee registration card."

"We don't sell those. Now do you want any stamps or don't you?"

"You see," says Smiley, holding on to the window, "I was instructed to find the nearest post office after the enemy attacked and fill out a card."

"You'd better try the parcel post window," the clerk suggests.

Smiley goes over to the parcel post window and gets in line with 30 people. Four hours later he is informed that the post office has run out of federal employee registration cards. They suggest he try another post office.

Smiley staggers out into the road and starts walking again. Four hundred miles up the highway he finds another post office. After catching his breath, he takes the card shakingly to the counter and starts to fill it out. But the pen won't work. He informs the postmaster of this, and the postmaster replies, "We know it, but there's nothing we can do about it. There's a war on."

"But I've got to register," says Smiley, "or the Civil Service Commission won't know where I am in case the United States Treasury wants to start up again. Couldn't I borrow your pen?"

"What? And ruin the point? Listen, why don't you go over to the Smithtown post office. I hear their pens are still in working order."

Clutching the card, Smiley walks 60 miles to Smithtown, where he fills it out. He mails it that very day. Years later, Smiley is still waiting for a reply. For in his haste and fatigue, Smiley had forgotten to write down his return ZIP code.

*Art Buchwald is still on vacation but we found this golden oldie in a desk drawer. It's doubtful things have changed.*

# American Graffiti

## *Handwriting on the Wall Has Changed And There's Less of It*

*"Written on subway walls, and tenement halls, And whispered in the sounds of silence . . ."*
—Paul Simon

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON — A decade ago, a new and meaningful form of social expression was being celebrated in story and song. Some even called it an art form; others said it was rampant vandalism. By its proper name, it was simply graffiti. But things have changed drastically in 10 years.

The amount of "wall writing" seems to have decreased across much of the United States, authorities say. The subjects of public scribbling are significantly different. And, perhaps most important, public tolerance for graffiti appears to have plummeted.

Gone are the days of youthful spray-paint "artists" who covered the sides and windows of New York subway cars with their handiwork and drew praise from such prominent figures as author Norman Mailer, who once declared that they were "brightening the place like a big bouquet from Latin America."

Instead, researchers find, the public now views such activities as old-fashioned vandalism at best and as a frightening sign that society is out of control at worst.

### Subway Crime

In the view of Harvard sociologist Nathan Glazer, graffiti artists with spray cans "are to the subway rider part of the story of 'crime in the subway'. . .part of one world of uncontrollable predators." Their markings contribute to a pervasive sense of the "incapacity of the government, the uncontrollability of youthful criminal behavior, and a resultant uneasiness and fear," he says.

As a result, while New York seems to have surrendered in its long battle against subway graffiti, other major cities have instituted strict measures and many go to costly lengths to keep public surfaces clean.

Changes in public attitudes toward graffiti and in the nature of the markings appear to have coincided with the waning of an era marked by social and political upheaval: the civil-rights movement, protests against the Vietnam War, the rise of student radicalism, the "greening of America" and Watergate.

Changes have been particularly noticeable, researchers say, in the two subjects — politics and sex — that have been the staples of graffiti since the days of Pompeii, the ancient Roman city in which graffiti were preserved for two millennia beneath the lava of Mount Vesuvius.

A marked drop in interest in politics among graffiti artists has been noted. A survey of public rest room walls found that only 2.4 percent of the writings dealt with politics. Similarly, a National Park Service spokesman in Washington said that monuments and public buildings now are only occasionally marred by political graffiti.

Where political graffiti do occur, they often draw irreverent rejoinders. Beneath a scrawled "Support Mental Health," for example, someone scribbled "— Or I'll kill you."

### Poignant Introspection

As for sex, the big change seems to be that women have discovered the use of rest room walls. "Women, traditionally also-rans in the raunch race, have rewritten the writing on the wall," according to a team of Harvard-Radcliffe researchers who compared what they called "latrinelia" in men's and women's rooms in the halls of ivy.

The walls of women's rooms record concern about abortion, sexuality, marriage, men, feminism and life in general, they found, including a poignant bit of introspection: "I wish I was what I was when I wished I was what I am now."

Laura Tahir, a researcher at the New School of Social Reserach in New York recorded 517 examples of graffiti in women's rooms last year and found that almost one third were replies to other graffiti — suggesting that now graffiti are a form of dialogue, a written coffee klatch of sorts.

"Gang graffiti" on walls and pavements long have delineated territory and proclaimed challenges in urban slums. Some graffiti in southern California even boast of crimes and have led police to suspects.

Part of the reason that graffiti have fallen into greater disrepute stems from modern technology, in the form of the spray can. Spray painting somehow does not seem to inspire literary quality.

The quip that "graffiti have changed de face of de nation" has come true on New York subways, where 80 percent of cars are defaced on the outside and almost all are marked inside. The same is true in Philadelphia, although to a lesser degree.

Other U.S. cities with subways are strikingly free of graffiti, however, often because of vigorous efforts. In San Francisco, BART is graffiti-free, but MUNI, the city's streetcar and bus system, is considerably affected.

In Washington and Atlanta, which have the newest U.S. subways, graffiti are virtually unknown, in part due to strong security measures. "It's also a sense of pride and ownership in the system," an Atlanta transit official said. "City residents have paid a one-percent sales tax since 1972 to build it. In polls when riders are asked why they are using it, they answer: 'I paid for it.'"

Beyond security and pride, however, the graffiti-free systems immediately take out of service and wash any car that is marked, and they arrest and prosecute the "artists." New York does neither, and the result is the most flamboyant, extensive, obtrusive graffiti in the country and the world. "This year the New York City transit police disbanded its graffiti squad, absorbing its last 10 men into the juvenile division," said Craig Castleman, who is writing his doctoral thesis on subway graffiti. "It means they surrendered after fighting it for years," added the Columbia University graduate student, whose study of the phenomenon attracted the attention and support of the late anthropologist Margaret Mead.

"I've spent a lot of time with these kids [the 'artists,' who range from 11 to 17 years old] and I have to say I'm sympathetic to them," Castleman said recently while looking at defaced trains in a subway station. "Usually they are articulate. Some have art talent. They are not school dropouts, and usually they stay out of gang fights. They do it for recognition," he said.

According to Sanford Garelik, New York's transit police chief, "disastrous mistakes were made from the start in dealing with this problem." It all began in 1970 with one tag, "Taki 183," that was romanticized in a newspaper story.

"Graffiti was called an art form, just a passing fancy, self-expression," Chief Garelik said. "We gave these kids the recognition they wanted, and we've had more and more graffiti since. But rather than a school of art, it's become a school of crime. Almost all of their spray paint is stolen. It's part of the tradition. That's the first step. Next is the pocketbook, and so on."

### Offenders

A New York transit study in 1976 found that of the 15-year-olds arrested for graffiti offenses three years earlier, 41 percent had graduated to more serious crime — 27 percent to felonies such as robbery and burglary. New York's problem has gone too far to be solved by the methods that seem to work elsewhere, officials say. And there may not be political support for costly measures.

New Yorkers probably would exchange their subway messages for the traditional, elegant — and much smaller — graffiti. At this point most would probably find it diverting.

*Los Angeles Times*



United Press International

U.S. child star Brooke Shields, 14, running a 101-degree is in a Sydney hospital for extensive tests. Doctors thi may have contracted Dengue fever after being bitten by quitos on location while shooting "Blue Lagoon" i

# PEOPLE: *Dublin Expects Millio At John Paul's Mass*

Hundreds of workmen with bulldozers and spades are working on a 160-acre site in Dublin's sprawling Phoenix Park where Pope John Paul II will hold High Mass on his first visit to Ireland Sept. 29. A crowd that may reach one million people is expected for the Mass on the first day of the pope's three-day visit, a spokesman for the Dublin Diocesan Committee said. He said it will be the largest gathering in Ireland since the Eucharistic Congress in 1932 and will require at least 16,000 stewards backed by police. . . Meanwhile a Vatican spokesman said he had no news of a papal visit to Aparecida, Brazil, although Archbishop Geraldo Penido announced Wednesday the pope would visit his country next July.

* * *

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, 64, said he is not afraid of dying. "To me death is the perfect ending, with nothing after it, and I am ready for it at any moment," said Dayan, recalling the time doctors told him he would have to undergo surgery for the removal of a growth from his intestinal tract. In an article for the Yedieth Ahronoth newspaper, Dayan described consultations with his doctors prior to his surgery in June for what later was diagnosed as a localized, cancerous growth . . . Country-Western singer Tammy Wynette, 37, has undergone surgery on her bow and small finger be numbness, weakness and her hand. After the surg performed at a Tucson, A pital, the Grammy award singer was said to be resti fortably. Her husband, Richey, said he expects sh able to begin her schedule al tour in Nashville Thursd

* * *

Alfred Hitchcock turned terday. Despite cricks arthritis, he is at work on for his 54th feature film Short Night." It is an e thriller based on a real c filled with scenes such as with a locomotive and a p train. "There is a saying pictures are exciting except you're working on. That's this case," Hitchcock s. Elsewhere on the birthda Lillian Carter, the pr mother, had simple adv reporters. "Just listen to "Miss Lillian," celebrated birthday in the hamlet of C N.Y., where she was atte church groundbreaking. S reporters her son could be ed if he chose to run agai if that meant the presid considering turning down at another term, she replie he hasn't announced yet ha

—SAMUEL J


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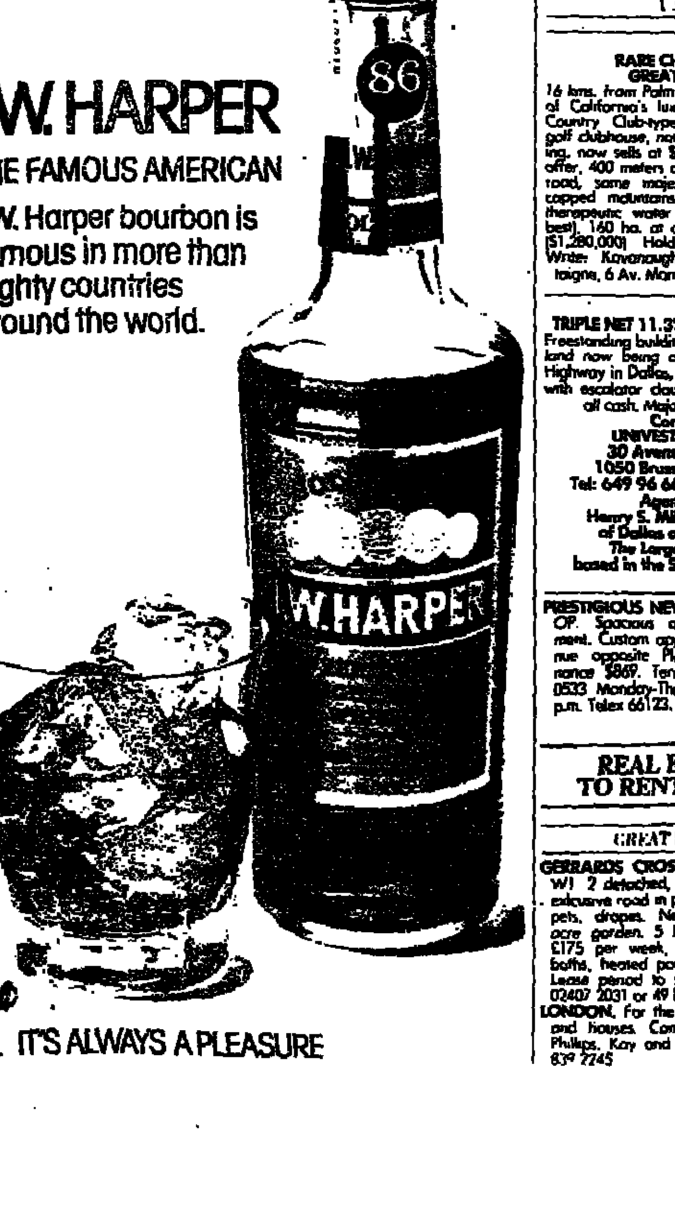
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